

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,631

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1975

Established 1887

Turks Stay in NATO, Halt Talks With U.S.

ANKARA, Feb. 4.—Turkey will stay in the military structure of NATO despite the cutoff of U.S. military aid, but it is breaking bilateral defense talks with Washington, Premier Sadi Irmak said today.

"Turkey does not intend to withdraw from NATO's military structure at present," Mr. Irmak said in a statement after a brief afternoon meeting with former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who ordered a Turkish invasion of Cyprus last July.

Following a two-hour meeting last night of Turkey's National Security Council, Mr. Irmak said, "under the current circumstances, we feel there is no need to continue with negotiations for the application of bilateral defense agreements, as reorganizations are necessary by the new developments in the present mutual defense arrangements."

Challenge to U.S.

Mr. Irmak said, "Responsibility for the reorganization of the mutual defense arrangements rests with the U.S. Congress."

"U.S. military aid has actually ceased to flow into Turkey at this moment," Mr. Irmak said. In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the cutoff of U.S. aid to Turkey "is a tragedy."

"It will not help the negotiations and it will weaken the defense of the West," Mr. Kissinger told newsmen.

Congress voted last year to cut off all U.S. aid to Turkey as of midnight today unless some "substantial progress" toward peace had been made in negotiations in Cyprus between ethnic Turks and Greek Cypriots.

The State Department said that the cutoff of U.S. aid to Turkey "is a tragedy." It will not help the negotiations and it will weaken the defense of the West," Mr. Kissinger told newsmen.

Congress voted last year to cut off all U.S. aid to Turkey as of midnight today unless some "substantial progress" toward peace had been made in negotiations in Cyprus between ethnic Turks and Greek Cypriots.

'Strictly Secret'

"Although the Foreign Ministry is keeping it as strictly secret, it has been learned that the operation of early warning installations and several U.S. military bases in Turkey, most probably will be ordered to cease," the newspaper said.

Mr. Irmak said that U.S. Ambassador William Macomber, who Mr. Ecevit today, brought a message from Mr. Kissinger, "that the day Turkey completed the pullout of a 1,000-man airborne brigade from Cyprus."

Mr. Irmak denied last week that the withdrawal of the brigade was a "concession to the U.S. Congress."

Strike Wave Sweeping Spain Reaches Government Offices

MADRID, Feb. 4. (UPI)—A wave of industrial and academic strikes which has been sweeping Spain today, extended to some government offices, Madrid morning newspapers reported.

Government officials said hundreds of employees of five ministries staged work stoppages to press claims for cost-of-living increases. Strikes are illegal in Spain, and government workers face heavy penalties for joining them.

The officials said it was the first time in the 36-year history of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime that ministry workers have gone on strike. They said the stoppages occurred in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Science, Economic Planning, Public Works and Finance.

At the same time, 18 of Madrid's 17 markets and an unknown number of small shops remained closed today. Police sources said the strikes appear to be a protest against Friday's arrest of a food dealer who refused to submit samples to weight and quality controls by food inspectors.

Theater Strike

Tonight the labor unrest hit the Madrid theater district and actresses in 15 of the city's 27 stage productions refused to appear for the 7 p.m. shows.

They said they were going on an unlimited strike to back demands that they be represented by their own elected commission in wage bargaining.



POLL TOPPER—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher holds a news conference after winning the most votes in first round of Conservative party elections for leadership yesterday.

Expects Brightening in Economy

Ford Sees Reason to Run in 1976

ATLANTA, Feb. 4.—President Ford said today that he believes the nation's economic situation will brighten enough to justify his running for president in 1976.

Mr. Ford made the comment at a news conference in Atlanta when asked for his views on the possibility that Sen. Howard Baker Jr. will seek the Republican party nomination if the Ford administration still is caught in an economic recession.

Mr. Ford said it would be the Tennessee senator's right to make such a bid, but added: "I have indicated it is my intention to be a candidate in 1976... I believe the economic picture will be good enough to justify my seeking reelection."

He said that in 1976 the cost-of-living increase would be 7 per cent compared with 12.2 per cent in the past year and that would be "a very significant improvement."

The President, who is on a two-day visit to the South, defended his economic proposals, declaring his optimism that they will end the recession while curbing inflation.

"I am not as pessimistic as you appear to be" about chances of economic recovery, he told reporters.

He said his program follows "a very fine line" intended to overcome the recession while preventing a rekindling of double-digit inflation. He again urged prompt congressional action.

He said he would vigorously oppose any congressional attempt to slash "without rhyme or reason" his \$92.3-billion proposed defense budget, saying that deep cuts could jeopardize national security.

Concerning foreign policy, Mr. Ford said:

- Congress will approve his request for an additional \$300 million in military aid for South Vietnam this year as well as the \$975 million proposed for fiscal 1976. If not, he said, "it will certainly complicate the military situation."
- Recent problems in U.S.-Soviet relations will not delay this summer's visit to the United States by Russian leader Leonid Brezhnev.
- Negotiations are continuing on the strategic arms limitation agreement and should be completed in a reasonable time.
- The State Department and the National Security Council are studying the question of large Arab investments in U.S. business, "but we are not in a position to give you a categorical answer at this point" (about any decisions).

Earlier today, the President, after winning support from eight Southern governors for his opposition to gas rationing, heaped ridicule on calls by some congressional Democrats for rationing.

In remarks to a convention of representatives of Opportunities Industrialization Centers, which provide job training and placement, he said:

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

Eritrean War Said to Widen As Foreigners Leave Asmara

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 4. (AP)—Rebel strikes against the Ethiopian government spilled over the borders of Eritrea Province today, diplomatic sources reported, as foreigners were airlifted from the war-torn provincial capital of Asmara.

The sources said the rebels blew up a bridge in neighboring Tigre Province and halted government convoys carrying supplies and troops to Asmara. It was the first time the rebels had ventured beyond Eritrea since heavy fighting began five days ago.

[UPI reported from Addis Ababa that hundreds of guerrilla fighters battled government troops in the streets of Asmara today.]

Residents said the fighting erupted in a score of places, after a relatively quiet morning when the rebels managed to slip past the government troops surrounding the city.

"[Many of the Eritreans (rebels) are just wearing civilian clothes and it is almost impossible to tell what is happening," an Italian resident said. "The army is firing at anything moving."

[Ethiopia's military rulers, trying to crush once and for all the 12-year-old struggle for Eritrean independence, ordered troops into the streets of Addis Ababa amid fears that a full-scale rebellion would spread to the capital.]

Meanwhile, three Ethiopian Airlines planes evacuated foreigners stranded in Asmara, including wives and children of American citizens. The same planes, two Boeing 700s and a DC-6, brought troops to Asmara, diplomatic informants reported.

Most evacuees looked well. Some talked of indiscriminate shootings in and around Asmara, but they were advised not to make any statements until all foreigners were out.

"It's a bloodbath there," said Jim Hackett of Honolulu, an employee of a U.S. communications station near Asmara.

The number of the evacuees Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



PARIS SUMMIT—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after talks yesterday.

Whitelaw Enters Contest

Heath Quits Tory Leadership After a Loss to Mrs. Thatcher

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Feb. 4. (NYT)—Britain's Conservative party, proverbially hard on losers and merciless with two-time losers, brought to an end today the 10-year-old party leadership of former Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Heath announced his withdrawal this evening after losing the first round in the party's leadership election to Margaret Thatcher, formerly secretary of state for education and an economic spokesman for the opposition.

There was no way of telling tonight whether Mrs. Thatcher would emerge from subsequent rounds of the complicated election process as Britain's first woman party leader. William Whitelaw, the party chairman and a popular figure, announced his own candidacy tonight.

Mrs. Thatcher, the favorite of the right-wing faction of the party's back-bench members in Parliament, edged out Mr. Heath—who was supported by most party leaders—by 130 votes to 118.

A third candidate, Hugh Fraser, drew 16 votes and there were 11 abstentions.

According to the Conservatives' newly adopted rules—which call for the party leader to stand annually for re-election by Tory members of Parliament—Mrs. Thatcher would have had to lead Mr. Heath by at least 42 votes to win the leadership.

Vote Next Week

There will be another vote next week at which a simple majority will be sufficient. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Whitelaw seem to command about equal support but many MPs are probably undecided about their vote.

The results came as a complete surprise to most politicians. "The political commentator of the British Broadcasting Corp. called them 'staggering,'" Mr. Heath was not expected to win outright on the first ballot and his ultimate survival was in doubt, but few thought he would be so decisively rebuffed.

The former prime minister had two points against him. The main one was that he led the party to defeat in the elections of last February and October. The second was a feeling by right-wing Conservatives that he had taken the party too far left and was unresponsive to their views.

Against this was the argument, used by the party leadership, that the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.



STEPPING DOWN—Edward Heath, who withdrew from race for party leadership after finishing second in poll.

Mr. Heath was the biggest figure around, one whose battling qualities and integrity would eventually compensate in the public eye for his lack of magnetism.

The vote is a difficult one to read. It is not clear how many of the Thatcher votes were essentially stop-Heath votes. This will have a vital bearing on how the balloting goes next week.

Mr. Whitelaw is closely allied to Mr. Heath, and refrained from running in today's balloting to give the former prime minister a clear re-election chance. It is possible that Mr. Heath will transfer his support more or less intact to Mr. Whitelaw, that most of Mr. Fraser's vote will transfer as well, and that some of those who voted for Mrs. Thatcher sim-

Sadat, Gromyko Announce:

Brezhnev Mideast Trip Is On Again

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 4. (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today announced that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, is again scheduled to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Gromyko said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

ply to oust Mr. Heath will also switch.

On the other hand, Mrs. Thatcher's performance was considered brilliant. She launched her candidacy two months ago virtually in defiance of the leadership and as a definite underdog. Some Heath supporters said that now they are strongly inclined to support her.

The uncertainty could be compounded if other candidates decide to enter next week. One or two of Mr. Heath's other associates have said they might do so if he withdrew, but it is not clear whether they will want to split the vote for Mr. Whitelaw.

If Mr. Whitelaw, who is criticized for indecisiveness but may have more appeal with the public than any other leading Conservative, does run alone against Mrs. Thatcher, it seems likely that he will get the support of the party establishment. This includes not only its leading figures in the House of Commons, but such figures as former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and important members of the House of Lords.

What may be the start of an anti-Thatcher drive began tonight with an editorial in the Times of London suggesting that Mr. Whitelaw should be chosen.

Whoever emerges as Tory leader, it is certain that Mr. Heath will have an important party job if he wants one.

Mr. Gromyko said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

Mr. Gromyko said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

After four hours of talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat made it clear to reporters that not all the differences between the two camps had been removed but that some "outstanding issues" had to wait for Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to be resolved.

Mr. Sadat said that it had not been decided yet whether to come to the Middle East.

Strategic Value of Masirah

U.S. Request to Use U.K. Base On Omani Isle Stirs Interest

By Holger Jensen

MASIRAH ISLAND, Oman (AP)—The results of a recent visit to this Arabian island until the United States requested "limited use" of the British Air Force base here.

Now British officers and foreign governments are wondering about the extent of U.S. interest in an 8,200-foot runway that can

handle the heaviest bombers flown today.

From here, reconnaissance aircraft can cover most of the Arab world, northwest Africa, the eastern Mediterranean, large parts of Asia and the Indian Ocean without aerial refueling.

Masirah could give the United States an important air base in the volatile Middle East, only 420 miles from the world's most important oil-tanker lanes in the Persian Gulf and within easy range of the region's biggest oil-producing countries.

Quiet Assurances

It could also lead to nothing more than occasional landing rights for U.S. aircraft, to reinforce Washington's quiet assurances to one of the Arab world's few pro-Western rulers that the United States is ready to step in should the British withdraw.

So far there is no U.S. presence here, and British officers on the island say they have not seen any U.S. advance parties.

Masirah lies off the coast of Oman, a small sultanate on the extreme southeast tip of the Arabian Peninsula. Its ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, relied on the British to develop his country's modest oil resources and help quell a Communist-led insurgency in Dhofar Province.

But the United States also has a strategic interest in the area. It has a close working relationship with Iran, on the western side of the Persian Gulf, and is anxious for the same ties with Oman, on the other side.

Secret Agreement

Britain has maintained a base here since 1958 under a previously secret agreement with the Sultan that contains provisions for the extension of landing rights to other friendly powers.

Vulcan bombers, the only British aircraft with nuclear capability, sometimes stop here on flights around the world. But Masirah is largely used as a refueling stop and staging point for transport planes flying to the Far East and jet fighters supporting the British-led Omani forces in Dhofar.

"We get about six aircraft movements a day, sometimes 12," said Group Capt. Keith Hepburn, the base commander. "We have no secret installations here, nothing to hide, just a lot of crabs, turtles and sunbathing."

One of his men called it "good duty if you're a nun and like fishing."

The island is flat and sandy with a few rock outcroppings about 40 miles long and 12 miles wide. Strong Indian Ocean currents around it term with barracuda, sharks, stingrays and stone fish, which discourages swimming.

Oil tankers bound for the Strait of Hormuz pass on the horizon, 20 miles away, but they cannot approach closer than four miles. Shallow water around Masirah precludes building any naval base.

The British base occupies the northern tip of the island. Its outstanding features are two long runways, an 8,200-foot hardtop and one of flattened sand extending 7,000 feet. Capt. Hepburn commands 580 military personnel, 120 British civilian employees and 300 Pakistani and Omani laborers.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

The Iranian commitment is expected to deter a recurrence of an attack by a Soviet-made Ilyushin bomber of the South Yemeni Air Force that was reported by the Omani military in November, 1973. The plane was said to have bombed a well, a mile or so inside the Omani border, near which Omani troops were deployed. No casualties were reported.

Lately South Yemen is believed by some Omani officers to have been flying reconnaissance over border areas of Oman, using Soviet-made aircraft.

Gen. Creasey said the Iranian pledge had been in force for several weeks, although it has not yet been invoked. Iran also has more than 1,000 infantrymen stationed in Oman.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.

Oman's own small air force consists largely of British-made Strikemaster single-jet planes, which are being used to attack the rebels.



CITY UNDER SIEGE—General view of part of Asmara, provincial capital of Eritrea and scene of heavy fighting.

As Israel's Global Ties Deteriorate

World Jewry Warned of Loyalty Crisis

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (NYT)—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the president of the World Jewish Congress, warned last night that the relations between Israel and the non-Jewish world were fast deteriorating and that Jew everywhere could soon face a crisis of loyalty.

Arguing that time was working in favor of the Arabs, not Israel, the 79-year-old Jewish leader said:

"In the past, when we Jews supported Israel to the full, we did so in an atmosphere of world sympathy for Israel, of a just and admiration for it and in conformity with the policies of most of the democratic countries. With the time being of the United States, all this has changed radically. We may have to face open conflicts with the Middle East policies of many countries in the near future and we must be prepared for it."

The real test of our solidarity with Israel will come when we support it against the views of the states in which we live," he said.

Dr. Goldmann delivered his hourlong opening address before

an audience that included 600 representatives of Jewish communities in 50 countries, attending the sixth plenary meeting of the World Jewish Congress since its founding in 1936. The congress serves as the umbrella organization for Jewish groups in 62 countries and some 20 associated international organizations. The current plenary session is the first to be held in Israel.

The weeklong meeting will examine internal and external questions facing Israel and the world Jewish community, including the situation of Israel itself, the security of Jews around the world and relations with the Christian world.

Although his description of Israel's international situation was bleak, Dr. Goldmann said the world had improved greatly since World War II.

Furthermore, he said, "as the world is today, there is no real danger of a new holocaust, a pogrom, of a denial of rights for the Jewish people."

At the same time, he said, there is a sharp deterioration of the quality of Jewish life. The real threat to Jewish identity, he said, stems from "phenomena such as mixed marriages, the fact that a large part of the young generation is indifferent and disinterested in Jewish life, the lack of real Jewish education for our youth and the absence from Jewish life of the best of the Jewish intellectuals."

Dr. Goldmann also called, as he has before, for an improvement of relations between the world Jewish community and the countries of the Communist bloc and nonaligned nations.

Territory Sought

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (AP)—The head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Yasser Arafat, said today that he had called on Egypt, Syria and Lebanon to let a Palestinian army use part of their territory in a "full-scale liberation war" against Israel.

"I don't think these countries will refuse to provide us with the land necessary to establish a liberation army," Mr. Arafat said in an interview published today by a Beirut newspaper, Al Bayrak. "The mass of the people in these countries support the guerrilla movement."

Morocco, at UN, Formally Claims Spain's Enclaves

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 4 (UPI)—Morocco has formally laid claim to the Spanish enclaves on its northern coast, including Ceuta and Melilla, an official UN document reveals.

The Moroccan government filed its claim last week with the 24-nation Decolonization Committee. Moroccan Ambassador Dris Sleoui asked for the return of the enclaves to Morocco under the General Assembly's 1960 declaration on decolonization. He requested that the committee include the question on the agenda of its next meeting.

"Of the entire Mediterranean coast of the African continent," Mr. Sleoui said, "the presidios are the last vestiges of the colonial occupation, and comprise: Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, Penon de Velez and the Chafarinas."

The ambassador compared the situation to Spain's claim for Gibraltar, saying: "Spain, on the other hand, seeks to perpetuate its colonial presence in territories which are properly Moroccan and, on the other, claims in the international courts the return of Gibraltar, a case which is in all aspects identical to that of the presidios."

Italy Judges to Start 2-Day Strike Today

ROME, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—Most of Italy's judges and magistrates plan to strike tomorrow in a climax to a 2 1/2-year struggle for more pay.

The Association of Magistrates met last night with Premier Aldo Moro and later confirmed that there would be a two-day stoppage. The association complains that the government has refused since 1972 to apply a ruling by the highest administrative court that judges and magistrates should be paid salaries equivalent to those enjoyed by top civil servants.

PLO Team Will Play In World Table Tennis

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4 (NYT)—The Palestine Liberation Organization will participate in the 33rd World Table Tennis Tournament opening here Thursday.

Although the team does not appear in the list of entries, a six-member delegation has come here with the approval of the Indian government, which barred two early entrants, South Africa and Israel, on political grounds.

Eritrean War Said to Widen

(Continued from Page 1)

was put at close to 300, most of them Americans, who arrived first and were followed by Swedish, British and Canadian citizens.

389 U.S. Citizens

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in London said there were 389 U.S. citizens in Asmara, including about 25 tourists, and about 170 British citizens. He said U.S. military and government personnel would remain but all other foreigners could join the airlift.

A French airlift carried French and other foreign nationals to Djibouti in the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

The Ethiopian government vowed it would never permit the northern province to secede. It called the rebels of the Eritrean Liberation Front "a handful of bandits" and called on them to lay down their arms. The appeal for an end to fighting was coupled with the offer of an amnesty.

"To people who committed murder due to private or other causes, robbery and other offenses, and have gone to the bushes," the rebels, meanwhile, claimed they had shot down a government jet fighter.

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

Concerned by Unemployment

Democrats Voice Indignation Over Ford's Budget Proposal

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT)—Leading Democrats in Congress professed shock and indignation yesterday that President Ford's proposed budget anticipated high unemployment for the rest of the decade.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, the chairman of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, declared in a Senate speech that it was "unbelievable" that the President could propose record federal deficits and "not put America back to work."

The projected deficit is \$52 billion. Sen. Humphrey and other Democratic liberals who dominated the 94th Congress, pledged to increase spending for public service employment and to preserve automatic increases in funding for social programs that Mr. Ford proposed to curtail.

The President's budget message projected that unemployment would rise to an annual average of 8.1 per cent this year, and linger at 7.8 per cent through 1976, a presidential election year.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on Mr. Ford's proposals were not entirely pleased.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., praised the President for "sincerity" and urged "an embargo on bipartisan bickering for political advantage." But he added that it was "nearly unbelievable" that Mr. Ford had asked for barely \$1

billions to create public service jobs and \$3 billion more for military programs.

"We need at least \$7.8 billion for public service jobs and a freeze on defense spending," Sen. Javits said.

The President's request for increased Pentagon funding was quickly singled out as the prime target of Congress.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense Spending, told colleagues that "there will be reductions, and sharp reductions" in the Pentagon budget request.

In a lengthy speech to the House, Rep. Mahon said it was unlikely that Congress would accept the President's proposals to curtail military spending and raise energy taxes and that taking into account spending on programs not covered by the official budget, plus changes Congress would make, plus use of what he considers a more accurate accounting system—the national debt could rise by more than \$170 billion in the next 18 months.

2-Year President

"My God," said Rep. Sam Oibbons, D-Pa., "it must mean that he's going to be a 2-year president."

Rep. Morris Udall, an Arizona Democrat who is a candidate for the party's presidential nomination next year, characterized the budget as "a bloated, sudden death document replete with totally misplaced priorities reflecting a sorry insensitivity to the needs of the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Those Republicans and fiscally conservative Democrats who did remark on

employment
Office India
Budget P...

President Can 'Go Along'
House Panel Acts on Tax Cut
Exceeding Ford's Proposal
Ford Boosts
Food Aid to
1.6 Billion

Reason
Run in

Food aid has been about \$1 billion or less annually in recent years. Rising farm-commodity prices have caused an actual reduction in the quantity of aid.

Food aid has been about \$1 billion or less annually in recent years. Rising farm-commodity prices have caused an actual reduction in the quantity of aid.

Food aid has been about \$1 billion or less annually in recent years. Rising farm-commodity prices have caused an actual reduction in the quantity of aid.

Food aid has been about \$1 billion or less annually in recent years. Rising farm-commodity prices have caused an actual reduction in the quantity of aid.

Food aid has been about \$1 billion or less annually in recent years. Rising farm-commodity prices have caused an actual reduction in the quantity of aid.

Food aid has been about \$1 billion or less annually in recent years. Rising farm-commodity prices have caused an actual reduction in the quantity of aid.



Associated Press.

President Can 'Go Along'

House Panel Acts on Tax Cut Exceeding Ford's Proposal

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—House Ways and Means Committee yesterday rejected as too liberal the \$12-billion one-time-only tax cut proposed by President Ford and instead approved a \$8.4-billion cut.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

Mr. Ford said the committee members were not too far from what he proposed, but said he would hold off final judgment until he can study "the fine print" of the Democratic proposal.

An Intimate Dinner Party Inner Circle Promises Helms Support for CIA Record

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—For that small circle of influential people, the ones who help shape America's foreign policy and share national secrets, the intimate dinner party the other night in honor of Richard Helms was an especially tender moment.

They were gathered to cheer up an old friend, a comrade wounded by recent events, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who is now confronted with embarrassing questions about the secret agency's domestic surveillance activities.

After the smoked salmon and crown roast of lamb, the glasses were raised in his honor. Sen. Symington toasted the "splendid job" which Mr. Helms had done in seven years as America's intelligence chief.

The high point was the brief and melodramatic speech of Mr. McNamara, defense secretary during the long struggle in Vietnam.

Mr. McNamara wanted all in the room to know: Whatever Dick Helms did, whether it was over the line or not, the former secretary of defense supported him fully.

According to the etiquette of important dinner parties, one is not to speak afterward of what was said by whom, especially to the press.

That message was already being whispered around Washington, yet with real significance, the state was telling friends and associates on the dinner-party circuit that he was dismayed by what has happened to Mr. Helms.

These are glimpses of the private and almost visceral political currents which now surround the CIA controversy, a struggle as tangible as smoke, yet with real significance to the players.

On a political level, the situation is serious too for Mr. Helms, who now must answer the agency's critics more fully at forthcoming hearings without

knowledge of the subject. TWA, Pan American and Continental Airlines have all given thought to the exploration of biorhythms.

At National Airport here, where the biorhythms of United ground crews have been charted since November 1973, accidents were cut by more than half over a one-year period.

There is widespread industrial interest in biorhythms. A safety engineer at a Procter & Gamble paper factory has reported some preliminary research on reduced accident rates that the company discovered.

In addition to the extensive United Airlines investigation, an Allegheny Airlines computer team here also is exploring biorhythms.

The airline ran a preliminary study on a sample group in Pittsburgh, although company spokesmen formally deny any



Associated Press.

LETTING IT BURN—The tanker Corinthos, which exploded after being struck by another ship off Marcus Hook, Pa., was allowed to burn by Coast Guard. Officials decided it was better to destroy cargo of crude oil than let it seep into water.

Ex-Aide of FBI Testified Agnew Was Probed in 1968

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—The former No. 3 man in the FBI testified under oath in 1973 that the bureau investigated Spiro Agnew, at the request of President Lyndon Johnson, shortly before the 1968 election.

In the heretofore unpublished testimony, Cartha DeLoach, formerly assistant to the director of the FBI, asserted that shortly before Agnew was elected vice president, Mr. Johnson asked the bureau to investigate him on a matter of "the gravest national security" and that an investigation was conducted.

The testimony was taken by Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and Senate Watergate Committee staff investigators.

Mr. DeLoach said that the investigation was because they felt the Republicans—and this was their (the White House's) statement—the Republicans were attempting to slow down the South Vietnamese from going to the Paris peace talks and they wanted to know whom either Nixon or Agnew had been in touch with from Albuquerque (N.M.) when they visited the city several days prior to that.

Mr. DeLoach said that the late J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, authorized an investigation and that the domestic intelligence division of the FBI had obtained the toll-call receipts of persons on Agnew's staff to discover if anyone had called Mrs. Anna Chennault.

Mr. DeLoach has also acknowledged that Mr. Johnson ordered a direct telephone line to the White House installed in the bedroom of his home.

White House aides from the Johnson era said that an enormous amount of FBI intelligence flowed between 1964 and 1968 and was handled with the utmost secrecy.

Mr. DeLoach also acknowledged that Mr. Johnson ordered a direct telephone line to the White House installed in the bedroom of his home.

White House aides from the Johnson era said that an enormous amount of FBI intelligence flowed between 1964 and 1968 and was handled with the utmost secrecy.

Mr. DeLoach also acknowledged that Mr. Johnson ordered a direct telephone line to the White House installed in the bedroom of his home.

White House aides from the Johnson era said that an enormous amount of FBI intelligence flowed between 1964 and 1968 and was handled with the utmost secrecy.

Army Barred From Killing Birds in U.S.

4 Million Blackbirds Targeted at 2 Bases

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The Army has been ordered to call off its planned attack on millions of blackbirds, at least until Friday.

The Society for Animal Rights and Citizens for Animals, two privately funded groups based in New York, succeeded yesterday in getting a temporary court order restraining the Army from carrying out its plan to kill 4 million of 11 million birds that have plagued two military installations and their surrounding areas.

The Army had planned to launch an aerial attack on roosting places at Fort Campbell, Ky., last night if the weather was cold enough to drive the blackbirds with a solution to wash insulating oils from their feathers and then soaking them with water so they would freeze to death.

This is the best way to rid the area of the blackbirds, the Army argued in an environmental-impact statement filed last week.

Other applications [of the solution] have completely failed, the Army noted in its statement.

The Army estimated there were from 4 million to 5 million birds at Fort Campbell, more at the adjacent Army ammunition plant at Milan, Tenn.

The birds, according to the Army, hurt farming, damage trees, cause odors, pose health hazards and endanger aircraft.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Fort Campbell airfield has been forced to cease operations 45 to 90 minutes twice each day to permit blackbirds to traverse runways and airspace, the Army said.

Risk Prevents Removal of Bullet In Victim; L.A. to Drop Charges

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (AP).—Officials said yesterday that they are dropping attempted murder charges against an alleged sniper because the prime potential evidence, a bullet, cannot safely be removed from the victim's head.

"We have no choice because doctors say it would seriously jeopardize her chances for recovery and possibly be fatal if they made the removal now," said Michael Kanner, deputy district attorney.

The victim, Naomi Montijo, 14, has been in a coma since she was shot in the right temple while riding in a car to a party last Thanksgiving. She is hospitalized and listed in serious condition.

James Langford, 37, was arrested a few days after the shooting. Officers said the man, who lives only 800 feet from the site of the shooting, owned a rifle.

Mr. Kanner, who announced that he would formally move Friday to drop the charges, stated, "We definitely will refile the attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon charges if, when we remove the bullet, it ballistically matches up with Langford's rifle."

Very Excited! "Very few people—particularly in the airlines—are going to admit that they're studying biorhythms," says an Air Line Pilots Association spokesman.

Some principles of biorhythm were first sketched in 1897 by a University of Vienna psychologist, Herman Swoboda, who wondered if changes in temperament occurred in cycles.

Working independently in Berlin, physician Wilhelm Fleiss sought similar biological rhythms. Both men observed that recurrent and measurable physical and emotional fluctuations seemed to take place in 23-day and 28-day cycles respectively.

U.S. Airlines Study 'Biorhythm,' Hoping to Reduce Accidents

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—From a computer center in San Francisco, United Air Lines is keeping a daily check on 28,000 employees, using a controversial theory called "biorhythm."

The theory postulates that physical, emotional and intellectual ups and downs can be charted in fixed, repetitive cycles that indicate critical periods of stress and can help guard against accidents as varied as finger cuts, bumper denting and air disasters.

First explored in Europe at the turn of the century and resurrected here with the 1964 publication of the book "Is This Your Day?" biorhythm theory has recently attracted active but little-publicized corporate attention.

The theory is not an outgrowth of the extensive and rigorous explorations that scientists have made into circadian, circatidal and circannual rhythms—internal biological cycles known collectively as "biorhythms"—that reflect nature's periodic shifts: day to night, the ebb and flow of the tides, the earth's revolution around the sun.

Biorhythm simply postulates that steady 23-day cycles of physical rhythms begin at the day of birth, as well as 28-day emotional cycles and 29-day psychological cycles.

knowledge of the subject. TWA, Pan American and Continental Airlines have all given thought to the exploration of biorhythms.

At National Airport here, where the biorhythms of United ground crews have been charted since November 1973, accidents were cut by more than half over a one-year period.

There is widespread industrial interest in biorhythms. A safety engineer at a Procter & Gamble paper factory has reported some preliminary research on reduced accident rates that the company discovered.

In addition to the extensive United Airlines investigation, an Allegheny Airlines computer team here also is exploring biorhythms.

The airline ran a preliminary study on a sample group in Pittsburgh, although company spokesmen formally deny any

EEC Delegation Begins Comecon Talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Delegations of the Common Market and Comecon met here formally today for the first time to discuss how the two communities might cooperate.

Edmund Wellenstein, Dutch director-general of the European Commission's foreign affairs department, led a four-man EEC delegation into three days of talks at Comecon's headquarters here.

The East-bloc team was led by Vyacheslav Molodtsov, of the Soviet Union, head of the trade department of Comecon.

Little information on the talks was expected until Friday, when Mr. Wellenstein is to hold a press conference.

If common ground can be found between the two nine-nation groups, the European Commission president, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, or the vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, Sir Christopher Soames, could come to Moscow to see Comecon Secretary Nikolai Fadeyev.

French Plan Census PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—France will carry out, beginning Feb. 20, its 30th census since the beginning of the 19th century, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies said.

Poll Finds Ford Standing at Low Of 60% Negative

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP).—President Ford's public standing has hit a new low, with 60 per cent of the American people rating him negatively last month, the Harris Poll said yesterday.

Mr. Ford's popularity was down 10 percentage points from December.

The poll also reported a 51-per cent negative rating on Mr. Ford's ability to inspire confidence personally. Thirty-nine per cent were positive, and 10 per cent unsure.

Seventy-two per cent disapproved of the President's efforts for a healthy economy, while 22 per cent approved and 6 were undecided.

A cross-section of 1,332 households at 300 locations were interviewed for the survey between Jan. 16 and 20.

The president, the poll concluded, "receives his lowest marks on his efforts at bringing the country out of the recession."

Mr. Ford's most pressing problem toward which Ford should direct his energies.

Ford Aide to Leave PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 4 (AP).—Albert Rees, director of President Ford's Council of Wage and Price Stability, has announced that he will step down from his post in August.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you
Now buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for our free brochure or visit us!
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
51, havenierstraat
antwerp - belgium
tel: 31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

TIME
EUROPEAN ECONOMIES:
Brighter Outlook?
SWEDEN'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS
UGANDA:
Terror and Collapse.
ON SALE NOW

A Budget of Contradictions

The gloomy tone—and figures—of President Ford's budget message, backed by those of his economic message, evoked corresponding gloom and no inconsiderable wrath in Congress and among the commentators. They were prompt to point out what they consider contradictions: a budget that increases defense spending and reduces assistance to the aged, the ill and the poor; a tax reduction plan that gives a one-shot rebate across the board, rather than concentrating on those who receive smaller incomes; an energy program that increases the cost of one of the principal inflationary elements: petroleum.

But these contradictions, or some of them, at least, reflect the essentially contradictory nature of the current crisis. If the presidential assumptions are well founded, the recession will create a rise in unemployment to a rate of more than 8 per cent this year, persisting, with little diminution, through 1976, accompanied by a consumer price rise of more than 11 per cent.

Mr. Ford's budget—with the largest peacetime deficit in the nation's history—is inflationary. To correct what is seen as its weaknesses, whether in aid to the poor or in lack of stimulation to re-employment, will be to increase its inflationary impact. And if taxes, and other advantages, are channeled toward those with lower incomes, this will raise consuming power, but what will be the effect upon the investment potential, so

necessary to provide jobs that make economic sense?

It is very clear that Mr. Ford does not bring to his task either the sense of public despair or the charismatic confidence that enabled Franklin D. Roosevelt to have his "Hundred Days" of broad experimentation at the beginning of the New Deal. Congress is not in a mood to accept his budget as it stands; already a tax program quite different than his is working its way through the House. And the spending cuts he proposes are very unpopular. But despite the Democratic efforts to work out alternatives, Congress is still amorphous on economics, still searching among their own many contradictions of economic and social constituencies for some guiding principles.

In other words, the Ford budget is an easy target for criticism, but the collective wisdom of the legislature has yet to come up with a substitute for its over-all approach. The danger lies in excessive tinkering with specific aspects that could combine the worst features of the administration program with a melange of measures that might be popular for the moment but fail to fit into any cohesive plan. It might be well for the President to return from his speechmaking to talk things over with Congress. Mr. Ford has yet to make the oration at a political dinner an effective substitute for the fireside chat in any confrontation with Capitol Hill, and unless and until he can do so, discussion is the better part of valor.

Vietnam Clemency

No doubt the recent spate of publicity about President Ford's Vietnam clemency program has helped bring it to the notice of a number of the 100,000 convicted draft offenders, the 4,400 men sought for draft evasion, and the 13,000 military deserters who might otherwise have failed to get the word. And to reap more of the potential benefit of that publicity, it makes sense that Mr. Ford has just extended the program's lifetime by a month, to March 1.

To regard details of publicity and deadline as the only aspects of the program requiring attention, however, is to mistake the true nature of the problem which, by his clemency offer, Mr. Ford presumably intended to resolve. The problem was and is that substantial numbers of Americans were led by a negative view of the Vietnam war to avoid the usual wartime obligations of the young to their governments. They took steps—draft evasion, desertion—with onerous personal consequences. Since, as time went on, the country came pretty much to the same negative view of the war, a decision was made, and embodied in the administration's clemency plan, to ease the way back to good civic standing for those war resisters who were so minded.

The clemency program that Mr. Ford offered last September, however, must be judged just not by its purposes but by its results. The fact is that, despite the recent publicity, it has not yet attracted meaningful participation. The figures may grow in the next month.

But until now only about 4 per cent of the convicted draft offenders, the largest cate-

gory, have applied for clemency. In the two other categories, men sought for draft evasion and military deserters, the respective percentages stand at eight and 33.

In brief, the substance of the Ford clemency offer is faulty. It has been tested in the "marketplace" and found wanting. Overall, the program simply does not make it sufficiently worth a Vietnam resister's while to take advantage of it. One apparent flaw is that draft offenders, who have already paid a substantial penalty, may be asked to do a term of alternate service to receive a presidential pardon that still leaves the original conviction on their records. A second flaw is the requirement of an oath of allegiance from men who feel strongly that they never spurned their government: They spurned only one of the government's mistaken enterprises—the Vietnam war. We do not so much mean to make a definitive critique of the program as to indicate some of the aspects of it which compel a review based on the experience of the last five months.

From the White House can be heard certain hints that the clemency program, or parts of it, may be extended beyond March 1. Certainly the deadlines should be removed. "Reconciliation," which was both the impetus and goal of the program, has no tight connection with a calendar. But the larger need remains to review the program to make it better serve that goal. For this effort, congressional cooperation is essential and should be forthcoming.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

France's Energy Plan

France's new 10-year program to reduce the country's dependence on imported oil sets an example for the industrial nations, but also emphasizes again the economic power of the oil cartel.

By 1985, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing intends to reduce the country's dependence on imported fuel from the present level of 75 per cent of energy consumed to 55 or 60 per cent. Conservation, as well as new sources of energy, is to be relied upon. The expectation has been that French economic growth would require energy equivalent to 284 million tons of oil a year by 1985. But the country's economic plan has now been revised on the assumption that a reduction of 15 per cent will be possible to the equivalent of 240 million tons without seriously constraining production.

Increased energy supplies are to be obtained through halting the decline in coal use by opening new mines and by further coal imports. A massive nuclear-power program, already under way, is to be pressed forward vigorously with a target of provid-

ing one-fifth of France's energy supply from nuclear power plants. Whether this can be achieved as early as 1985, however, remains a matter of debate among economic planners. After 10 years, France will still be dependent on imports for over half its energy and virtually all its oil.

Some West European countries will be able to do better than that. Britain expects to be a petroleum exporter by the early 1980s with the help of North Sea oil. Holland has natural gas. West Germany still has vast coal resources. But, overall, the dependence of West Europe and Japan on imported oil will remain substantial for many years.

The United States, in contrast, could achieve independence from Middle East oil before 1985 and even reduce its total oil imports to as little as one million barrels a day by 1985 from the current six to seven million. But a far more vigorous effort is required than that currently contemplated by the Ford administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

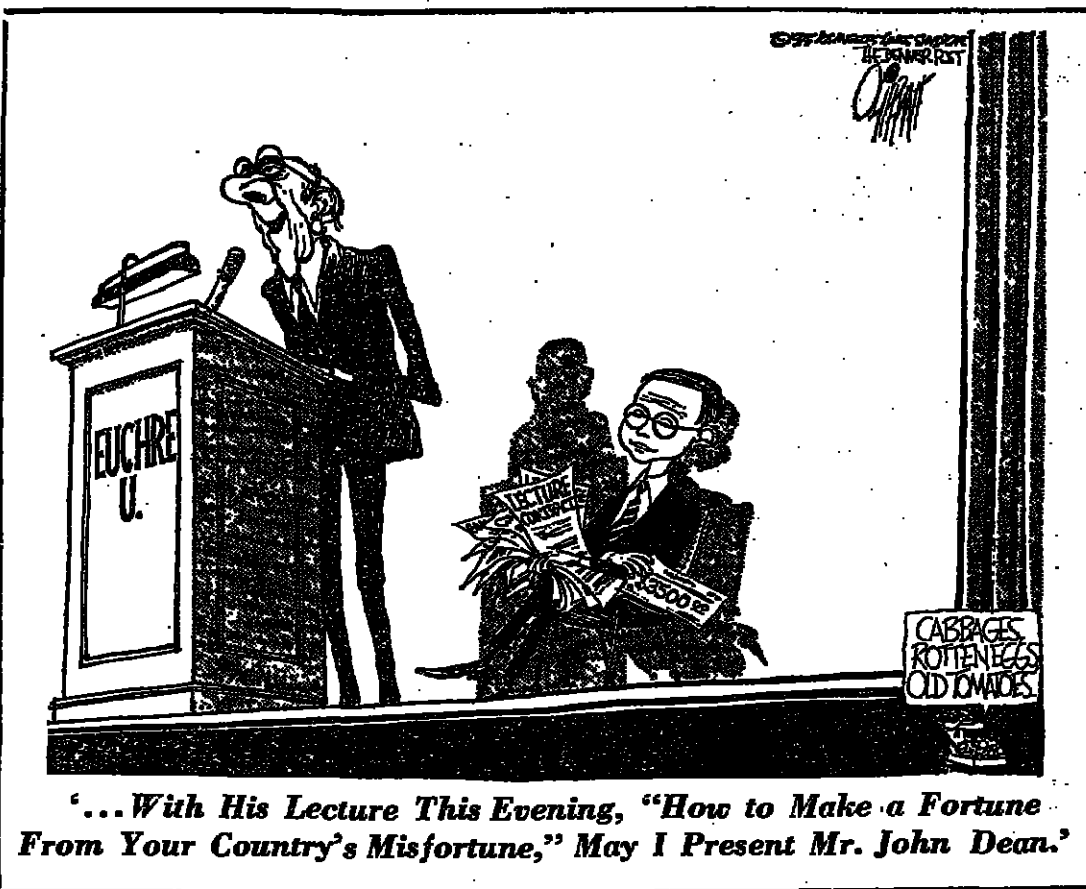
February 5, 1900

DURBAN, South Africa—The hospital ship *Maine* has arrived here and been visited by Gen. Wolfe Murray and his staff. Lady Randolph Churchill was met by Winston Churchill and both proceeded to Pietermaritzburg. Lady Randolph will visit the front, accompanied by Capt. Percy Scott, before rejoining the *Maine*, which is expected to sail in a few days for Cape Town with the wounded.

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1925

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, head of the Army Air Service, whose recent series of magazine articles calling for the consolidation of the Army and Navy Air Services attracted widespread interest and much criticism in government circles, was today called upon by Secretary of War Weeks to explain on what authority he published such views.



U.S. Benefits and the Economy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—There is a new economic argument starting in Washington which is of importance to Americans as individuals and as citizens. It concerns the level of benefits the government provides to those who need help. The debate is timely, relevant and in the usual Washington fashion—already in danger of becoming seriously exaggerated and overstated.

In recent speeches, President Ford has warned that "massive spending" on what he called "income redistribution" programs must be halted or "much of our incentive and enterprise and freedom" will be stifled and "our economy... [will] stagnate."

What is all this about? The fact is that government aid to individuals has increased rapidly and is still doing so. Social Security and railroad retirement payments went from \$22.5 billion to \$82.3 billion in the past eight years alone. Comparably dramatic increases have occurred in Medicare and Medicaid, food stamps, public assistance, veterans and government employees benefits and the other big categories of payments.

Even discounting for inflation and looking over a longer period, the rate of growth of these "entitlement programs" is pretty startling. In constant dollars (eliminating inflation) from 1955 to 1973, federal government payments to individuals have been growing at a compound annual rate of 3.7 per cent. The rate averaged 7.4 per cent from 1965-68, and 10 per cent annually since 1968.

The growth rate of similar programs in state and local government has been only slightly less—8.1 per cent annually in real dollars for the last 20 years.

Take those trends out to the year 2000, while assuming that direct government operations grow only as fast as the overall economy (3.5 per cent), and you find the figure that supports Mr. Ford's scary prophecy: government aid at all levels would consume not one-third of the gross national product as it does now, but 56 per cent of that sum. Most Americans would be working most of the time not for themselves, but for the government.

A Juggernaut

What can one say about this vision of a big government juggernaut about to take over? Several things:

• The rapid growth of the past two decades stemmed from a situation of historic neglect—few people by any form of social insurance and the benefits were meager. In 1955, for example, the average elderly couple on Social Security was receiving only \$103 a month—not much, even by those prices.

Now that America has a fairly mature and comprehensive social insurance plan, there is no reason to think the rate of growth will be or should be nearly as fast.

The growth that has occurred was not "uncontrolled," but the product of deliberate political choice. The increase in "transfer payments" as a share of overall government spending in recent years was, among other things, the result of a feeling voiced by Richard Nixon and many other conservatives that the government was more efficient at writing checks than managing programs. It is ironic that the same conservatives who espoused the "income strategy" now recoil from its results.

These programs are not "creeping socialism" or "share-the-wealth" schemes. In fact, there has been almost no significant income redistribution from rich to poor in the past 20 years.

There has been no overall growth in the federal government's share of the gross national product, and only a modest increase in the state and local governments' share. In the past 20 years—despite the increase in these payments to individuals—Overall, the "burden" of government in this country has not grown enough to alarm anyone, and is substantially smaller than in most other industrial countries.

All these points—made by liberal economists like Alice Rivlin—are conceded by Budget Director Roy Ash and others who are

warning of the growth of the "transfer payments."

But they still have some valid points to make. Much of the growth of federal payments to individuals has been absorbed by the declining share of the federal dollar that has gone to defense. That game cannot be played much longer unless the United States is significantly to reduce its military establishment and its role in world affairs.

They are also right when they point out that some groups of beneficiaries—particularly among the retired and elderly—have fared much better than others, and no longer have to be regarded as "hardship cases."

Also they are right when they say that further increases in payments to individuals—say, a full national health insurance plan—will have to be measured against the competing needs of government and the private economy.

Yet Ash himself has calculated that America could install a national health insurance plan, maintain all existing income programs, allow other government operations to grow with the size of the economy, and still have only a modest growth in the "burden" of government (to 37 per cent of gross national product) at the end of the century.

What this means, in Ash's phrase, is that we must "look at the map" of where we're headed, and not make each policy turn as if we were blindfolded.

The policy goal Mr. Ford set forth in his budget is attainable: "A stable and integrated system of programs that reflects the conscience of a compassionate society but avoids a growing preponderance of the public sector over the private."

That requires intelligent choice, but there is no reason to panic and think the superstate is about to overwhelm us.

Shaking Up a New Pattern

By C. L. Sulzberger

the final lap leading to the Ellysée.

Outing the orthodox Gaullists from the Cabinet was but the first step. Giscard, moving with deceptive quiet, then chose as Prime Minister a hard-driving young UDR leader, Jacques Chirac. Chirac acknowledged the chief of state's ultimate executive power but acted as a tough, get-things-done top sergeant in applying decisions.

Moreover, he personally took charge of a coup that shook up the wreckage of Gaullism. He maneuvered to reduce the relative power of the so-called "barons"—the party's traditional leaders—and took over as No. 1 UDR boss himself. Thus Giscard's own man assured that the Gaullist apparatus would support the government come what may.

At the other end of the UDR spectrum, Michel Jobert, who had been Pompidou's foreign minister but who, as a regular civil servant, was little known, emerged as a surprisingly influential figure. He began to attract disappointed Gaullists into his own "movement of democrats." Non-Gaullists, especially from the moderate left or splinter factions, joined in.

At the start the "barons" snifted at Jobert, a diminutive man with no political background. Some even called him a "rich man's Poujade" after the shopkeepers' coalition in the 1950s that rallied malcontents in a taxpayers' revolt but then faded away.

Letters

Eager to Help

As a regular People-reader and IHT fan, I would like to respond to Mr. Justice's remarks of Jan. 20 on a recent visit to the passport office of the U.S. Embassy. I assume that Mr. Justice was referring to our embassy in Paris, as we consider ourselves the home office for the International Herald Tribune American staff, but my remarks would also apply to many of our other embassies.

First, I won't defend the press on the passport record card. The sentence quoted (correctly) by Mr. Justice is deplorable. Bureaucratic style may change over the years, but it does not improve.

The gulp that cut was his reference to the death of Americans in the American Embassy. There are, indeed, Americans working in the U.S. Embassy, but the number has declined markedly over the past few years (as indeed has the number of French employees). In the Office of Passports and Special Consular Services, which is the main contact point with American citizens in Paris, there are now four American officers. Twelve years ago there were 10 American officers and five American clerks, although over the intervening years the workload of the office has increased substantially. The inevitable result is that the American officers have less time to

spend with each American who comes to the office.

Nevertheless, we are here, eager to help Americans who need our services, and we regret that the pressures under which we work do not permit us to give each of you the time and the personal attention we would like.

RUTH A. McLENDON, Chief, Office of Passports and Special Consular Services, U.S. Embassy, Paris.

Making His Bid

In view of the recent international bridge games scandal, perhaps the old expression should be changed to "The fine Italian foot."

AL HIX.

A Better Society?

Re "Leftists Claim Credit"—"Bomb Rocks U.S. State Department," (IHT, Jan. 30) and "House Unit Urges Fossil to Probe CIA, FBI Activity" (IHT, Jan. 31). Yes indeed, let's investigate, enunciate, paralyze the CIA, FBI, and all law enforcement agencies. Let the terrorists bomb the hell out of all of us, at their sweet little hearts' content.

Long live freedom of expression! WILLIAM PASSIGLI, Minnetonka, Minnesota.

Portugal I

The Quest for Power

By James Goldsborough

LISBON—A visitor to the government offices in São Bento palace these days finds the front hall packed with workers in black cottons waiting to see "Comrade Cunha," minister without portfolio and leader of the Communist party. Watching the workers with a mixture of bonhomie and distaste are soldiers dressed in fatigues and jump boots. A reporter has plenty of time to observe as he is kept waiting 90 minutes for an appointment. A minister explains: "Don't be impatient. We are still learning our jobs."

Ten months after the coup d'état that ended 48 years of dictatorship in Portugal, the military, the heroes of the hour, have promised elections for a constituent assembly before April 26, the anniversary of the coup. Almost 6 million of Portugal's 10 million population have registered under a compulsory voting law.

The political maneuvering is feverish. The clash two weeks ago in Oporto between supporters of the right and left could have been lifted straight from Costa-Gavras' film "Z," only this time the right was holding a meeting while the left besieged outside.

In Control

The military, under the direction of the Armed Forces Movement and its leadership, the Council of 20, has things well in control. Though parts of the council are clearly Communist influenced, the council has been dispensing doses of satisfaction to each of the principal parties, the Communists, the Socialists, and the Popular Democrats (PPD), so far managing to keep each of them in the provisional government.

On the election issue, the Communists clearly lost. They had wanted more time to consolidate their strength, and they now claim that the election lists are fraudulent. To pacify the left, members of the council have been saying publicly that they would not accept a rightist victory in the elections. "We did not make a revolution to return to the same regime," said one member.

The council also has made it clear that the election is for a constituent assembly alone, and

that the military would go on ruling, until that constituent assembly was approved.

This position of holding elections but warning about possible results has had some interesting effects. In one poll that is much discussed here (though polling is officially banned), 50 per cent of those asked said they had no made up their minds, leading many observers to believe the would vote right, but were afraid to admit it.

The Communists won come support for the controversial bid on establishing a single law on confederation (the vote was 15 with Gen. Francisco Costa Gomes, the President, abstaining). By that law, which brought the PPD and Socialists close to leaving the government, was later, watered down. "It is better than we expected," said PPD leader, Vasco Balduino. "In union with since it was passed the Communists have won two and lost three."

A Mixture

The men ruling Portugal today are a mixture of known quantities, such as Gen. Costa Gomes, who has been known in allied military circles for 30 years, and the unknown, major rebel leader, the bush of Angola and Mozambique such as Melo Antunes, Almeida Faria, and Vitor Alves.

A little more is known about the Premier, Brig. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, an intellectual described by many as a "fellow traveler." As a young captain, Vasco Gonçalves was involved in various anti-regime plots as far back as 1958, first with the then independent military movement and then with Gen. Sperto Delgado's opposition camp in the 1960s.

During those Salazar years, Communist party opposed the Delgado movement, and as a point, Delgado branded it an attempt at a "putsch." Another man involved in the 1961 plot was Gen. Costa Gomes.

Gen. Delgado, found murdered in mysterious circumstances near Badajoz, Spain, in 1965, now has become a national hero. Only last week his remains were given a state burial. An inquiry is under way to discover whether he was murdered by Spanish or Portuguese forces. The Portuguese government has announced it has uncovered "new evidence."

Meanwhile, there is a feeling of expectation in Lisbon. The oil has delayed announcing a long-awaited economic plan because of disagreement over its contents. Though political power is in military hands, economic power is still largely held by private business interests, many of which are close to the former regime.

There are going to be negotiations, but a debate is going on over that. The three government parties all call for increased control over heavy industry, utilities, banks, and transport. There is concern over how quick to proceed and also the question of indemnification. The problem that the Alliance government in Chile had in obtaining foreign credits following its nationalizations in 1970-73 are well-known here, and the council is aware that Portugal will need foreign investment to continue its growth.

Bank Loans

There is currently a team from the World Bank here to look into Portuguese credit-worthiness. The Portuguese called both the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's policies "too reserved." The answer to a question, he said, is the principal difference between Portugal and Chile was that Chile there was no armed force movement, victorious over fascists and allied with the people's masses. He also said that, contrary to Chile, "there are no present expectations for a Popular Front government here."

Many of the changes going on today are behind the scenes or of sight. These are the barracks elections, the military debate, *assembleias* (the quiet falling of former collaborators), declassification. But there is also a visible side to the change: the free press reporting, workers and soldiers' government offices, the proliferation of pornography, graffiti.

The walls of Lisbon are covered with scribbles, slogans, poems and posters. The most prominent poster shows soldiers, like so many Santa Clauses, standing on a truck distributing parcels to waiting hands of workers below. Each parcel is carefully marked: "Liberty," "Equality," "Dignity," "Fraternity," "Democracy," "Free Elections."

"It is what makes our revolution original," said a Portuguese.

Tomorrow: Portugal as a super-power pawn.

Chairman
John Jay Whitney

Co-Chairman
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss
Roy Morgan, Assistant Managing Editor

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

MOVIES IN PARIS

Theater Director Makes Topsy-Turvy Debut

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—“La Chaire de l'Orchidée” (at the Gaumont Champs-Élysées among others) marks Patrice Chéreau's debut as a screen “author.” His film was heralded by such extravagant publicity that its release is an anticlimax.

Chéreau is an ambitious French theater director who has attracted attention with his eccentric productions. Borrowing the sea battle device of the Teatro Farnese of Parma, he flooded the stage for much of the St. Bartholomew slaughter in presenting Marlowe's “Massacre in Paris.” He extended Marlowe's one-act “La Despute” four hours and clad the observing aristocrats as modish moderns so that they took on the air of playing parlor Pirandello. In his version of “Contes d'Hoffmann,” he switched the scene from Venice to the drab London docks and otherwise cranked its flamboyant colors. But though he has irrigated Marlowe, elongated Marlowe and dehydrated Offenbach, he has failed to bestow upon them any fresh significance.

Charlotte Rampling in Patrice Chéreau's first film, “La Chaire de l'Orchidée.”



becomes pregnant. The village he leads to arson and attempted murder. Fournet has blended the scenario with an appealing humor, made the most of the melodramatic incidents and obtained attractive performances from Julien Negulesco as the country youth, from Christine Laurent and Sylvie Milhaud as the city women, from Jean-Jacques Moreau as the jealous bumpkin and from Henri Deschamps as the mayor.

Elysées) is also distinguished by the acting—that of Martine Chevalier as a deserted mother and that of Cyril Stockman as her bright, amusing 4-year-old son. The cinematography deserves honorable mention. Each scene—save that in which the pregnant mother hesitates to tell the departing father of her state—is convincing. But the film is far too long for the simple story and the leisurely pace is a detriment.

robberies. Since “Rififi” and “Toupi” there have been too many of them. The latest takes place in “Il Harrow House” (at the Paramount Elysées in English). Charles Grodin and Candice Bergen lift a fortune in diamonds from the vaults of a London exchange. There is, of course, a chase, the only novelty being that horsemen join the cavalcade of autos. Two prominent actors are wasted in this foolishness: John Gielgud seen as a diamond king and Trevor Howard appearing as a dishonest country squire.

“La Chaise Vide,” directed by Pierre Jallaud at the France-

It is high time that the cinema declared a moratorium on jewel

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

“Lovers,” with book, lyrics and direction by Peter Dinklage, “is basically a celebration of the homosexual love and the right to be homosexual,” writes Clive Barnes, though it advocates “marriage” rather than “promiscuity”—but it is “frank and often dirty.” The cast is talented—particularly Robert Serpa as a “lender-hearted sado-masochist.” The music by Steve Sater “booms along okay.” Barnes thinks that “Lovers” should appeal more to the gay community than to “unprejudiced straights” partly because of the in-jokes (“which even if understood are not funny if you are out”) and partly because the show is not much more than a good-natured romp.

with a little love thrown in. Best in the cast is Monique Van Voren “who does her slinky, self-mocking cabaret act to fine effect.”

“The Good Woman of Setzuan,” the Brecht play, is being offered in a work-in-progress staging by the Romanian-born director Andrei Serban and La Mama Experimental Theater Club. The director and his team of actors make Brecht's caustic fable of poverty, goodness and social exploitation “spring into life,” Clive Barnes says. The score—“Serban makes almost operatic use of music”—is by Elizabeth Swados and “most attractive.” Priscilla Smith is “appealing” as the heroine and Peter Jon De Vries as a racially aviator and William Duif-Griffin as the barber are “just as effective.”

“But it is the teamwork that counts—the teamwork and the vision of Brecht and Serban.”

Films

“Gallileo,” a filmed version (by Joseph Losey) of one of Brecht's “most fascinating, most abrasive, most accessible” plays, is the first offering in the American Film Theater's 1975 season. From the start, it is clear that Losey is not going to indulge himself in “opening up” the play to make it seem like a film. “The sets,” says Vincent Canby, “are always sets. . . the camera has become a character. One never for a moment forgets that this ‘Gallileo’ is a stage piece, yet the awareness has the effect of enhancing our perceptions of what is being said and done.” Canby says there is one major problem with the film: the casting of Topol in the title role. Although Topol is a big man, he imparts no sense of “intellectual heft.” So much of Brecht's toughness and wit are lost, Canby says, when Topol is on the screen. But the rest of the cast is superb—including John Gielgud and Margaret Leighton in “virtually walk-on” parts.

“Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore,” directed by Martin Scorsese, “shows his fully realized talents as one of the best of the new American filmmakers,” says Vincent Canby. In contrast to his earlier “Mean Streets,” a male-dominated melodrama, this movie tells how Alice Hyatt (Ellen Burstyn) tries to gain self-awareness and self-sufficiency when she and her young son (Alfred Lutter) are left to fend for themselves after the death of her husband, “a human slug.” Alice and her son set out for her hometown in California, crossing a familiar geographical landscape but journeying at the same time through an uncharted emotional one. Miss Burstyn is really “the center of the movie,” says Canby, and he has lavish praise for her acting. The supporting cast is also excellent, and even the smallest roles are “marvelous contributions.” The script was “beautifully written” by Robert Getchell.

A Trail Littered With Broken Stereotypes

IRVING MARDER

PARIS (UPI).—The inventor of a laser-guided device that changes the course of a projectile in flight has evidently been eyeing the improbable career of an American and Canadian. A ground-to-air missile who heads the New York-based agency hearing his name, Ally touched down here briefly this week on an inspection tour of his overseas empire. A reporter detained him long enough to jot down some impressions of a man who, from a standing start on Madison Avenue a little more than 10 years ago, has blazed a trail littered with broken stereotypes and, in the process, made a pot of money.

Lots of people have made lots of money on Madison Avenue, but few of them are ex-pilots, of Italian-Turkish origin, who also made a point of breaking many ground rules as possible and by thumbing their noses at the industry's Established Church: the American Association of Advertising Agencies. Ally, a burly, slightly practical-looking man who will be 51 in March, has a style that, forward-looking as it is, may remind some of an earlier century's Robber Barons. Confirming the impression that America's advertising men have emerged from their bomb shelters after a lengthy period of collecting lumps, he does not exactly abash but rattles off, with total aplomb, a rationale of the adman's trade. (“Yes, the heat is off the hucksters—that was in the '50s and '60s; now, of course, the politicians are getting a taste of it.”)

consumer society, of the whole society, aren't they?”

But he has thought about his trade at a deeper level than that—he has, in fact, lectured on consumer marketing at the New School for Social Research in New York since 1959. Ally has evidently taken some pains to construct a brash, extroverted image (which may not necessarily be misleading) despite the fact that he has a respectable academic background: a bachelor's and a master's degree from the University of Michigan, a diploma from Georgetown University's foreign-service school, marketing courses at Harvard. As he tells it, he backed into the advertising business: Among his students in a flying course was a man with General Electric connections. “I was going to school—studying law—and holding down five jobs at the same time, including the flying instruction. This guy said, ‘Look, you're never going to finish law school this way.’ He lined up a job for me in GE's advertising department, they offered to send me to courses at Harvard. I was married, supporting a family and, in-laws. How could I turn it down?”

Earlier Phase

The earlier pattern had included an “I'm-going-to-write phase.” “Didn't I have an urge to produce another ‘Ulysses’? Certainly. I'd studied with Katherine Anne Porter—she was writer-in-residence at Michigan. I wrote lots of stories, and sold a couple to the Atlantic. But they were lousy—and I knew they were lousy. They were subjective.”

Flying has remained one of his passions; he still flies regularly. “I've racked up about 14,000 hours, more than some commercial pilots.” He crossed the Atlantic this time aboard an airplane, but when touring the Continent flies his own two-engine Aerostar. “I flew into Le Bourget yesterday.” He feigns surprise at stories of maddening delays for those obliged to depend on scheduled air transport. “I was out of Le Bourget about five minutes after I landed—nothing

to it.” From here he will probably fly to the Ally offices in Geneva, Brussels, Munich and Stockholm. He travels alone in the Aerostar, which cost “about a quarter-million. It's pretty comfortable; pressurized, and so on.”

When he talks about flying, there is a different note in Ally's voice. His ideal existence, one imagines, would be totally airborne. But there are consolations, including a home in Fairfield, Conn., convenient to Long Island Sound, where he keeps a 10-meter sloop. “I haven't done too badly, I suppose,” he said, “when I consider other people.” Happy in his work, running a “medium-sized” agency with gross annual billings of “around \$52 million,” Running is the operative word—obviously he is restless when not in rapid motion, preferably toward a target.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Serge Baudo will conduct the Orchestre de Paris and Philippe Entremont will be the piano soloist in the Concerto for the Left Hand and the Concerto in G in a series of three all-Ravel concerts commemorating the centennial of the composer's birth. The concerts, Feb. 5 at the Palais des Congrès, Feb. 6 at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien and Feb. 8 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, also include the “Valse Noire” and “Sentimentales” and “La Valse.”

The Amati Quartet will give a series of three concerts at the Salle Gaveau in Paris on Feb. 18, 20 and 21 with programs devoted to works by classical and 20th-century Viennese composers. Each program includes works by Schubert and Mozart, along with one by Berg, Schoenberg or Webern.

The 31st Camden Music Festival (formerly the St. Pancras Festival), presented by the London borough of Camden, is scheduled to run from Feb. 15 to March 1, with a program headed by the usual list of rarely performed operas—this year including

“Makrokomos,” with music by the contemporary American composer George Crumb and choreography by John Neumeier, Fred Howard and Sergei Randic, will be the next ballet program by the company of the Hamburg State Opera. The first performance of the three-part work is scheduled for Feb. 8.



WHERE THERE'S A WILL... Discarded golfing cart was converted by this Dallas boy's father into a carrier for the son's bass fiddle. The boy now can trundle the instrument from home to school and back.

Cambodia Equipped to Fight Only to April, Congress Told

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib says Cambodia has enough ammunition to fight only through early April and will collapse if Congress does not quickly authorize more military help.

Pacing intensive questioning from a skeptical House Appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Habib said he could not guarantee that the country would survive even with the extra aid, or that the Cambodian Communists would talk peace.

After repeated questions about how long the United States should be expected to furnish supplies to the Cambodians, Mr. Habib said:

“No one's coming to you and saying ‘We see the light at the end of the tunnel. But if you don't provide them the resources, they will go down. The choice is clear in Cambodia.’”

The Ford administration has requested extra appropriations of \$222 million for Cambodia and \$300 million for South Vietnam.

Appropriations Committee chairman George Mahon, D-Texas, said he had advised President Ford yesterday that Congress would defeat the aid request if a vote were taken today.

Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., chairman of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations subcommittee, noted that since the presidency of Harry Truman the United States has spent \$150 billion in Southeast Asia, and has seen 58,000 servicemen die there in combat and 308,000 wounded.

“Now where do we stop? And what are the justifications for continuing?” he asked.

“It is beyond our power to foresee the end of Communist power in Southeast Asia,” replied Carlyle Marv, under secretary of state for security assistance.

He said the immediate goal was to help the Cambodian government get through the dry season “and not have to give up at this point . . . we believe there is hope for a political settlement. We're not sure when.”

President Ford suggested to congressional leaders yesterday that a committee go to South Vietnam and Cambodia for an on-the-spot appraisal of the need for additional U.S. military aid.

Senate majority whip Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said he had no objection to such a committee appraisal. But he added, “it will be a most difficult thing to secure the votes in Congress” for the additional funds requested this year for South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Sen. Byrd said President Ford, at a conference with congressional leaders yesterday morning, re-emphasized his concern for congressional approval of his request for more money to assist the South Vietnamese and Cambodian governments in their self-defense.

“Sugar Daddy”

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., citing “diplomatic conduct” by President Nguyen Van Thieu, issued a statement today asking President Ford to withdraw his request for \$300 million for South Vietnam.

The shocking suppression of free speech in Vietnam, shown most recently by President Thieu's closing down of five newspapers, “is another reason the United States must stop being an unquestioning sugar daddy to South Vietnam,” Sen. Schweiker said.

Mother of Consul Of France Dies In the U.S. at 86

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The Countess de Castella, 86, mother of French Consul General Emmanuel de Castella and Princess Xavier de Merope of Lanaken, Belgium, died yesterday after a long illness, the consulate said.

Born Claude de Kerguelay, she married Count Emmanuel de Castella in 1913. The count was killed in World War I.

She was a granddaughter of John Lee Carroll, a governor of Maryland in the 1870s. She was also a descendant of Charles Carroll, a signer of the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

Fyodor Baraksin

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The Soviet deputy minister for forestry and the wood industry, Fyodor Baraksin, 65, has died, Tass reported today.

William D. Coolidge

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Feb. 4 (AP).—William D. Coolidge, 101, a scientist and inventor who worked on the development of the X-ray tube, died last night. He was the director of the General Electric Co. Research Laboratory from 1932 to 1945.

Thai Helicopters Collide

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Ten Thai Air Force officers were killed when two military helicopters collided over Chiang Rai airport, 645 miles north of here, police reported yesterday.

Frost Seen Peril To Soviet Sowing

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Winter sowing in the Soviet Union's three main grain-growing areas, deprived of normal snow cover by an unusually warm January, appears seriously threatened by frost, according to a nationwide weather report.

A television summary yesterday showed frosts as low as minus 25 centigrade (minus 13 Fahrenheit) in the eastern grainlands of Kazakhstan and western Siberia, and cold down to -20 C (-4 F) in the Ukraine and the northern Caucasus.

Maronite Bishops Elect Patriarch

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The bishops of the Maronite Church yesterday unanimously elected Bishop Antonios Khreish, 68, as patriarch to succeed the late Paul Cardinal Mouchi, an official announcement said.

The election came on the last day of a 14-day period that the bishops had to elect a successor to Cardinal Mouchi, who died Jan. 11.

Canada Urged to Encourage French-Speaking Immigrants

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Future immigration policy must favor French-speaking immigrants over others if Canada is to remain a bilingual country, according to a report submitted to Parliament yesterday.

The four-volume report, an analysis of trends and problems facing population growth, is to be the basis of a national discussion aimed at overhauling the 23-year-old Immigration Act.

Some kind of quota system to regulate the influx of immigrants, now arriving at a rate of more than 200,000 a year, was one issue proposed by the group that prepared the study for the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

The report also suggested close attention to the racial distribution of immigrants, who have

been coming in sharply increasing numbers from Asia and the West Indies. It advised the government to consider resuming the inclusion of ethnic origins in immigration statistics, a practice that was dropped in 1967.

“Immigration is likely to replace natural increase as the main source of population growth before the end of the century,” said Robert Andras, the minister of manpower and immigration, in presenting the report in the House of Commons.

The study suggested a population ceiling of 33 million by the end of this century. The present population is just under 23 million, of which 27 per cent are immigrants.

It said that more than half of the immigrants converge on Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, and that “all the rate of urban growth continues, 9 out of 10 Canadians will live in towns and cities before the end of the century.”

The problem of increasing the proportion of immigrants who speak French, the first language of about 6 million Canadians, concerns “one essential dimension of Canada's identity” and is “so basic that federal policy cannot ignore the effect future immigration may have on the relationship between the English-speaking and French-speaking members of Canada's population,” the report declares.

French Number Down

The proportion of French-speaking immigrants declined from 63 per cent in 1968 to 3.1 per cent in 1972. In the same period, the number of English-speaking immigrants rose from 61.5 per cent to 63.2 per cent.

In Quebec Province, where 6 million of the 8 million French-Canadians live, a new language law requires that the children of immigrants whose first language is neither English nor French must go to French schools—a requirement that has met with opposition from many immigrant parents who want their children to be educated in English.

The report reiterated a Canadian policy, officially adopted in 1968, that immigration must “involve no discrimination by reason of race, color or religion.”

U.S. Abortions Rose in 1974 To 900,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—More than 900,000 legal abortions were performed in the United States last year, an increase of 150,000 over 1973.

The Planned Parenthood organization said that the number of legal abortions has increased by 20 to 25 per cent a year since the middle of 1970.

These new figures make abortions the second most commonly performed surgical procedure in the United States, just behind tonsillectomies.

They are also among the safest, said Dr. Christopher Tietze, an author of the study.

He said there are no more deaths from legal abortions than from tonsillectomies, and the mortality rate from abortions is about one-fifth the death rate from all other complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

Sect Wedding for 3,200 Slated for Seoul

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP).—Dozens of young Japanese are leaving Tokyo for Seoul to be married in one of the world's largest group weddings.

About 1,500 Japanese are among the 3,200 members of a South Korea-based religious group founded by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, 44. The wedding ceremony is scheduled for Saturday, Nobuko Hoken, 29, of Tokyo, is one of the 1,600 prospective brides whose husbands have been chosen by the Rev. Moon.

“We sent him our photographs and then he told us whom we should marry when he came to Japan for a short trip in January,” she said. “He knew instantly our spiritual insides and would choose the right partners for us.”



The Rev. Sun Myung Moon

said he is happy with his marriage, although he and his wife, Yoshiko, have lived together for only about a year because she works for the church in Washington and he in Tokyo.

Internal, Spiritual

“Rev. Moon knows my wife more than I do,” Mr. Toyomura said. “He understands the internal and spiritual worlds of a person and when he said she was the right partner for me, we both knew instantly he was right.”

Some of the parents of the young couples have protested the coming wedding, saying their children do not know their future spouses and are being alienated from home and family by the religion. About 30 have withdrawn from the ceremony.

Scenes have been reported at Tokyo's airport between members of the wedding party and their families who were unable to persuade them not to be married.

Members who wish to be married by the Rev. Moon first must give long service to the church and introduce about three converts. Many of the prospective brides and grooms are full-time employees of the religion.

No Divorce

A spokesman said there have never been any divorces in the church. He said “divorce is not possible” in the church.

A middle-aged businessman at a Unification Church lecture said, “I don't have time to become a member, but I suppose many young Japanese will join because of the church's pretty girls and nice boys from many countries and good lectures.”

“I myself go to the meetings for two reasons. One is to find the true reason for living. The other is to brush up on my English.”

Mexico Reports Bernhard Bid to Buy All Its Oil

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Willem van der Stoep has offered to buy all the oil that Mexico can sell to his country, the Mexican President's office said yesterday.

Prince Bernhard, who is on an unofficial visit to Mexico, made the offer during a one-hour meeting with President Luis Echeverria here, a presidential spokesman said.

A Mexican source said the government is interested in selling oil to the Netherlands as soon as possible. He quoted the Prince as saying that the Netherlands could supply Mexico with oil tankers as part of a technological exchange.

The spokesman said the Prince met Antonio Dora I Jaime, the director of the state-owned oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, before his meeting with Mr. Echeverria.

The Dutch interest was made known after Petroleos Mexicanos said that five multinational oil companies, Mobil, Exxon, Shell, Phillips Petroleum and Arco, have signed contracts with Mexico to export 50,000 to 70,000 barrels of oil a day in 1975. In September, Mexico discovered major oil deposits in the southeastern states of Chiapas and Tabasco.

Tokyo Suicide Is 1st

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—A 23-year-old university student Saturday became the first person to commit suicide by jumping from the top of Japan's tallest building, the new 55-story Mitsui Shinjuku Building, police said.

Finnish Leaders Burglary Targets

HELSINKI, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The home of Premier Kalevi Sorsa and the headquarters of the Social Democratic party were broken into over the weekend, the party said today.

“I don't know,” said Sorsa. “We had some uninvited guests over the weekend.” He said the attic in Mr. Sorsa's home, where old files were kept, was searched and that the SDP headquarters offices used by Mr. Sorsa and party chairman Rafael Paasio were rifled.

“Nothing was taken but it looks like people were looking for papers,” Mr. Sorsa said. Mr. Sorsa has ordered an investigation.

Manila Accuses Nun, Priest of Rebellion

MANILA, Feb. 4 (AP).—A Roman Catholic priest and a nun and seven other persons were charged yesterday with conspiracy to commit rebellion and incite to rebellion against the government, the Defense Department announced today.

Several other persons identified only as “John Doe” were included in the complaint. The nine named include Sister Consuelo Kalaw Ledesma and the Rev. Luis Jalandoni, who also was charged with illegal possession of firearms, the announcement said.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1975

[illegible]

BUSINESS

FINANCE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Britain Says
Reserves Up
44 Million
as Follows Heavy
Drawing of Dollars

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—Britain's monetary reserves rose 44 million in January, to \$6,822 million, after borrowing \$729 million during the month.

The figures indicated that once again the inflow of funds from oil-producing states was less than had hoped for. The Treasury last month a total of \$700 million on its \$2.5 billion credit arranged in March 1974. Drawings so far have totaled \$500 million.

In addition to the \$700-million borrowing, another \$29 million accrued to reserves from savings by government entities.

In last year's fourth quarter, Britain's current-account deficit averaged the equivalent of about \$3 million per month. If the average monthly deficit continued in January, today's figures would indicate that net capital inflows were only in the order of \$50 million.

Tentative Estimate Drawn assuming a current-account deficit of \$743 million in January subtracting official borrowing of \$729 million, the balance rises out to \$14 million. Since reserves rose by \$44 million, net inflows of \$38 million are indicated. However, the official estimate of the January current-account deficit will not be available until mid-February so it is the indication of small net inflows is only tentative.

Nevertheless, the magnitude suggests that the oil-producing states are not investing as much in Britain as before. Bankers say that Britain's accelerating rate of inflation and huge government deficit spending are making some of the oil-producing states wary.

Such Britain is still listed as a "friend" of the Arab states in its conflict with Israel.

With gross monetary reserves about \$6.8 billion, Britain has enough cash to finance its monthly current account deficit for more than nine months. It also has \$100 million in borrowing arrangements, including an unused \$50-million credit line with the New York Federal Reserve Bank and a \$200-million line with Iran.

British government entities and operations, mainly oil companies, arranged about \$5 billion of short-term credit facilities in the Eurodollar market last year.

However, normal banking practice will probably prevent borrowing of the same magnitude in January, according to the Treasury, it inflows from the oil-producing states remain small, Britain could start to become a net debtor for funds by midsummer.

Japanese Brokers Report
Europeans Buying Shares

By William Ellington

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—Japanese institutional investors have active purchases of Japanese equities in the second half of January, officials at major Japanese brokerage firms said.

Although official figures for the month are not yet available, it is estimated that foreign investors as a whole were net purchasers of Japanese common stocks last month for the first time since July 1973. Foreigners bought a record \$214 million of Japanese shares on balance in January 1973 and net sales last month ranged from a high of \$187 million in July to a low of \$45 million in May.

The brokerage firm officials said the rise of foreign buying, which started around Jan. 15, is still intensifying.

"We got a lot of buy orders from our affiliates in London, Paris and Frankfurt over the weekend," an official at Yamaichi Securities said.

A Daiwa Securities broker, who described foreign buying as "quite active," said he expects continued inflow as long as the yen remains stronger than 300 to the dollar on foreign exchange markets. The yen was quoted today at 295.975 to the dollar.

The brokers said that U.S. investors have not shown any renewed interest in Japanese shares. U.S. institutions seem to be concentrating on the New York market exclusively, a source at Nomura Securities said.

The brokers speculated that some of the European investment probably represented Middle East money, but they said it was hard to tell for sure. Identifiable Middle East investment in Japanese securities, which showed a notable upturn last April and which strengthened throughout the autumn, has been concentrated in bonds.

"We're expecting a gradual upturn in Arab interest in Japanese shares, but it hasn't really come yet," one broker said.

The brokers said the European institutions are concentrating their purchases in shares of banks, casualty insurance and pharmaceutical firms, trading companies and construction firms.

Rollei Expects Further Loss

Rollei, the West German camera firm, is expected to show a loss of 85 million deutsche marks this year, on top of a carried over loss of 38 million DM from 1974, reports supervisory board chairman and Norddeutsche Landesbank chief executive Kurt Haehnel. Norddeutsche and Hessische Landesbank have already written off 250 million and 50 million DM, respectively, on their holdings of 47 per cent each in Rollei, he notes. Immediate price increases across the company's whole product range should improve earnings by 20 per cent in 1975, with sales expected to rise to about 200 million DM from 150 million last year. The domestic workforce is to be reduced to 1,000 by October from 2,500 while its workforce in Singapore will number about 4,000 compared with 6,000 earlier. Rollei has appointed a new managing director, Peter Fepersak, former European sales director of Japanese Canon camera group, who will take over in April.

Kawasaki Boosts Construction Costs

Kawasaki Steel of Japan has raised the cost of a planned integrated steel mill in Espirito Santo, Brazil, with Siderbas S.A., of Brazil, and Finisider S.p.A., of Italy, to nearly \$2 billion from the initial estimate of \$700 million. Officials say the revision was needed as a result of inflation. Kawasaki and its partners Finisider of Italy and Siderbas of Brazil are negotiating to buy Marabun, a major Japanese trading firm, to join the project to help cover increased costs. Plans call for the construction of an integrated steel mill capable of producing three million

metric tons of steel a year, beginning 1977, with annual output eventually increasing to six million tons.

Tanker Speeds Cut

Exxon, Shell, Texaco and British Petroleum have ordered "slow steaming" for tankers on the run from the Persian Gulf to Europe. By cutting their speed by two or three knots, tankers add three or four days to the 30-day journey. That lengthens the pipeline, and eases pressure outside European ports, where tankers are queuing up to unload their cargoes. Storage tanks are full, and refinery throughputs have been cut by 25 per cent. A mild winter, the business downturn, fuel conservation and high prices have combined to reduce oil consumption drastically. However, oil men are unwilling to conclude that there is a permanent glut. Production, they note, has been reduced by Iraq, Algeria and Libya and had weather this month, often the coldest in Europe, could spur demand for heating oil.

Mineral Holdings Sold to Australia

Deihi International Oil Corp. of Dallas says it will sell a 60-per-cent interest in its Australian petroleum and natural gas reserves and a 25-per-cent interest in other Australian petroleum property to the Petroleum and Minerals Authority, an Australian government agency. The sale, which Deihl said is in compliance with a request from the treasurer of Australia, provides for a minimum payment of \$18 million, and an additional consideration of up to \$14.5 million to be determined later on the basis of the value of the reserves acquired.

CBI Survey One of Gloomiest Ever

U.K. Industry Braces for Credit Shortage

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—A record number of British firms see their production being limited because of financing problems, according to one of the gloomiest surveys ever put out by the Confederation of British Industry. The outlook for British exports and capital spending is also poor.

The CBI, the nation's major business federation, carries out quarterly surveys of industrial trends. Results of the January survey, released today, showed that:

- A record percentage of firms, including one in five of the largest employers, expect output to be limited for reasons of credit or finance in the next four months.
- Optimism about export prospects in the next 12 months has again fallen sharply.

Only 4 per cent of those questioned thought the outlook in their industry over the next four months would be better than it had been four months earlier.

The investment outlook was also the most ever with about 60 per cent of those surveyed expecting to authorize less spending on building plant and machinery over the next 12 months than they had authorized in the previous year.

The CBI's gloomy survey, although not unexpected, is further

bad news for the government, which is pressing for an increase in investment as a means to higher production and greater exports.

Investment Outlook 'Bad'

Although interest rates eased during the period of the survey, the CBI said "the outlook for manufacturing investment is as bad if not worse than at any time in the history of the survey."

Only 4 per cent of those questioned thought the outlook in their industry over the next four months would be better than it had been four months earlier.

Tax Fight Halts Expansion
Of Potash Mining in Canada

By William Borders

SASKATOON, Canada, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Two-thirds of a mile beneath the snow-covered wheat fields that stretch out in every direction here lies the world's richest deposit of potash, a fertilizer now urgently needed in the feeding of a hungry world.

Over the last year, shortages have nearly doubled the world price of the little pink lumps of potash, which are spread on the soil by farmers from Brazil to Bangladesh.

But because of a dispute over taxation of the potash revenues, all plant expansions here have been deferred and no new mines are being dug in the Saskatchewan reserves, which are large enough to supply the entire world for hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of years.

The mining companies blame the provincial government for its desire to get what they consider an excessive share of their profits through stiff new taxation.

The government's view, in the words of Elwood Cowley, the provincial Minister of Mineral Resources, is this:

"The potash belongs to the people of Saskatchewan, and the profits from its extraction should go to them. If that policy of

our government slows development here, so be it."

Despite the dispute, Saskatchewan potash production, two-thirds of which is exported to the United States, is increasing sharply. It will probably total seven million tons more than one-fourth of the world's supply, this year. At today's price of \$66 a ton, that would yield \$424 million.

But the recent increases simply reflect moves toward capacity operation after years in which production was intentionally held back because of a sluggish market. There are no plans to increase that capacity, as the industry thinks there should be.

The impasse is part of a general dissatisfaction in boardrooms all across this mineral-rich country, as officials watching world commodities prices soar are demanding larger and larger shares of the profits. The base metals miners in Ontario and the oil producers in Alberta also say that the federal and provincial governments are squeezing them too hard.

But here in Saskatchewan, one of the three provinces governed by the socialistic New Democratic party, there is also a philosophical gulf separating the minister and the mining executives, who are barely communicating these days.

"The potash companies are entitled to a reasonable fee for what they are doing, and the rest should go to the people through their government," Mr. Cowley, a 50-year-old former high school teacher, explained in an interview in his office in Regina.

"And if that position leads to a decreased level of activity by the private sector, we are prepared to proceed on our own."

He said he hoped to announce this year plans for Saskatchewan's first government-owned potash mine, an undertaking that industry sources estimated could cost \$200 million or more.

The provincial government plans to insist on at least a 51-per-cent ownership of any new mine dug in Saskatchewan, and to insist on a financial share in any expansion of the 10 existing mines, most of which are now controlled, like the majority of Canada's resources, by U.S. corporations.

Dollar Up Again
Without Support
Of Central Banks

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose sharply in Europe today without any noticeable support from central banks.

Gold declined to \$174.25 per ounce at the London auction, falling from \$175 this morning and \$176.25 yesterday afternoon.

A foreign exchange dealer said the dollar opened stronger following yesterday's announcement that the Federal Reserve and European central banks would support the dollar as needed.

Apparently the possibility of central bank intervention was sufficient to cause many banks to repurchase dollars they had sold earlier. As a result, central banks did not have to intervene.

The dollar rose to about 238.45 deutsche marks from 235.7 yesterday, representing a gain of nearly 1.3 per cent. Similarly, it rose to 2,552.5 Swiss francs from 2,522 for a gain of 0.9 per cent.

Sterling declined to \$2.3655 from \$2.3755 but it gained against Continental currencies. As a result, its trade weighted depreciation against 10 currencies narrowed to 21.9 per cent from 21.6 per cent.

The dollar rose to about 4,363.38 French francs from 4,338 while gaining sharply against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

In the interbank money market, Eurodollar interest rates continued to drift lower during most of the day.

Bankers Fear
A Eurodollar
Default in '75

Survey Finds Criticism
Of Lax Loan Standards

By William Low

LONDON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Some 96 per cent of the international banking community participating in a recent survey expect a rescheduling of medium-term Eurodollar debt by a borrower during 1975.

And 74 per cent believe that there will be an outright default this year, according to a survey of over 100 bankers in 15 countries carried out by Eurostudy, a private annual review of the Eurodollar market.

International bankers claim that borrowers likely to take such action include property and shipping companies, Italian public and private sector borrowers, black African countries and Latin American countries, especially Brazil.

Analysis Lax

Eurostudy says that 71 per cent of the bankers surveyed consider that credit analysis of medium-term risks is not of a sufficiently high standard. One banker is quoted as saying that "there is too much follow-the-leader lending and not enough independent evaluation."

The volume of syndicated Eurocurrency bank loans last year totaled a record \$25.5 billion, Eurostudy says. In 1973, the comparable figure was \$20 billion and in 1972 the total was \$11.05 billion.

U.K. Biggest Borrower

Based on an analysis of over 300 loans, the typical medium-term credit arranged during 1974 totaled \$78.5 million, had a final maturity of 8.2 years and carried a spread of 1.12 per cent over the London interbank offered rate for Eurodollars.

Britain, with a total of \$5.1 billion, was the largest country borrower last year, followed by France, Italy and Brazil. The top five individual borrowers were the U.K. government, the Republic of France, Mediobanca and IMI of Italy and the Indonesian state energy concern Pertamina.

General Motors Cuts Its Dividend

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—General Motors cut its regular quarterly dividend to 60 cents a share from 85 cents even though it posted only a 1.7 per cent decline in fourth-quarter profit from the depressed year-earlier levels.

Earnings for the year were down 60 per cent. Fourth Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 9,396.9 9,015.0 Profits (millions) 508.0 517.0 Per Share 1.76 1.80 Year Revenue (millions) 31,550.0 32,788.0 Profits (millions) 950.0 2,398.0 Per Share 3.27 8.24

The dividend cut, announced late yesterday, surprised some Wall Street analysts, who interpreted it not so much as a reflection of the fourth-quarter results but as a sign that the giant auto company is pessimistic about its earnings prospects.

GM had maintained an 85-cent-a-share payout rate for years, even during strike-ridden 1970.

The 60-cent dividend, payable March 10 to stockholders of record Feb. 13, is its lowest quarterly dividend since 1963's third quarter and is the first cut since 1948.

GM said it made the cut to "maintain a financial position that will enable it to take advantage of anticipated future growth of the business." The auto maker said its capital spending continues at "relatively high" levels because of programs to redesign cars for future mileage improvement and changing market demands.

The company said it has been cutting costs and limiting spending to "essential" items, and said these moves plus the dividend cut, intended to conserve capital, should "help assure the continued profitability" of the company.

With sales of \$31.5 billion in 1974, down from a record \$35.3 billion in 1973, GM slipped to second place behind Exxon Corp.

as the world's largest industrial firm. Exxon's sales topped \$45.8 billion, the world's largest oil company, had surpassed GM in the profit column a year earlier.

GM said it made the cut to "maintain a financial position that will enable it to take advantage of anticipated future growth of the business." The auto maker said its capital spending continues at "relatively high" levels because of programs to redesign cars for future mileage improvement and changing market demands.

The company said it has been cutting costs and limiting spending to "essential" items, and said these moves plus the dividend cut, intended to conserve capital, should "help assure the continued profitability" of the company.

With sales of \$31.5 billion in 1974, down from a record \$35.3 billion in 1973, GM slipped to second place behind Exxon Corp.

as the world's largest industrial firm. Exxon's sales topped \$45.8 billion, the world's largest oil company, had surpassed GM in the profit column a year earlier.

GM said it made the cut to "maintain a financial position that will enable it to take advantage of anticipated future growth of the business." The auto maker said its capital spending continues at "relatively high" levels because of programs to redesign cars for future mileage improvement and changing market demands.

The company said it has been cutting costs and limiting spending to "essential" items, and said these moves plus the dividend cut, intended to conserve capital, should "help assure the continued profitability" of the company.

With sales of \$31.5 billion in 1974, down from a record \$35.3 billion in 1973, GM slipped to second place behind Exxon Corp.

Company Reports

Atlantic Richfield

Fourth Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 1,927.5 1,355.4 Profits (millions) 98.9 91.7 Per Share 1.71 1.61 Year Revenue (millions) 7,116.9 4,489.1 Profits (millions) 474.5 270.1 Per Share 8.38 4.76

Getty Oil

Fourth Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 81.7 51.8 Profits (millions) 58.2 52.6 Per Share 3.13 2.80 Year Revenue (millions) 2,892.0 1,782.0 Profits (millions) 280.9 125.0 Per Share 15.00 7.15

Kraftco

Fourth Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 1,174.6 963.0 Profits (millions) 24.9 28.1 Per Share 0.88 1.01 Year Revenue (millions) 4,471.4 3,601.5 Profits (millions) 94.6 103.4 Per Share 3.41 3.70

St. Regis Paper

Fourth Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 407.9 320.5 Profits (millions) 29.0 16.8 Per Share 1.31 0.76 Year Revenue (millions) 1,503.0 1,212.0 Profits (millions) 105.0 63.7 Per Share 4.76 2.88

GM Selling Drives NYSE Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Profit-taking and heavy selling of General Motors stock turned prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today. Trading was brisk.

The setback marked only the second decline in the last ten sessions and many analysts said prices were ripe for a "technical correction" due to the sharp gains since the beginning of the year.

The weakness in GM came after the company trimmed the quarterly dividend by 25 cents a share. Most of the market's recent spurt stemmed from lower interest rates.

And since interest rates are expected to decline further in the weeks ahead, analysts generally regarded today's retreat as "nothing more than a brief pause."

Market sentiment, however, apparently was not helped any by the forecast from administration economist Alan Greenspan that the nation's unemployment rate would not dip below 8 per cent until early next year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 6.57 at 3 p.m., fell 3.37 to 708.07. It was off more than 11 points early in the session.

Volume totaled 25.04 million shares compared with 24.64 million yesterday.

GM, the most active issue, fell 2 3/4 to 35 5/8. Other auto stocks also tumbled with Chrysler down 1 1/4 to 10 and Ford off 3.

The American Stock Exchange index dropped 0.23 to 74.18. Most active was Kaiser Industries, down 1/2 at 6 1/4.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average dropped 0.44 to close at 67.01.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



SECIL

COMPANHIA GERAL DE CAL E CIMENTO S.A.R.L.

\$14,000,000

SIX YEAR TERM LOAN

GUARANTEED BY

BANCO ESPIRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK

SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK

AND PROVIDED BY

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

LIBERAL BANK S.A.L., BEIRUT

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

MIDLAND AND INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, NASSAU

SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LONDON

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED AGENT

JANUARY 24, 1975

NEW 53' YACHT

Enjoy the sun and have fun on a new well equipped ketch, crewed by 3 experienced multilingual sailors, who have a good knowledge of cruising waters and local customs. Available for charter to parties up to 6 in Mediterranean beginning July 1975.

Full information from:
Herald Tribune
P.O. Box 185,173,
Beirut, Lebanon.

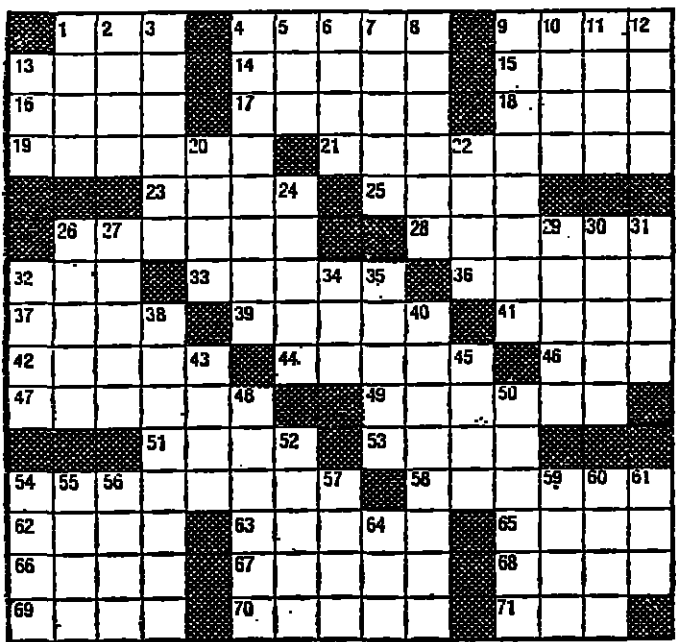
American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Will West

- ACROSS**
- 1 Zhivago, etc.
 - 2 Abbr.
 - 3 Church tribunal
 - 4 "It takes a..."
 - 5 Climbing vine
 - 6 Like... of bricks
 - 7 Two-toed sloth
 - 8 Plant perfume
 - 9 at windmills
 - 10 Plant of mixed origin
 - 11 Flowery shrub
 - 12 Trot or canter
 - 13 Tree part
 - 14 Cellist
 - 15 Platigorsky
 - 16 Subside
 - 17 Arena roar
 - 18 Martini garnish, to Cicero
 - 19 Lake in Finland
 - 20 Fruit-squeezing
 - 21 leavings
 - 22 Adult insect
 - 23 Time-tested work
 - 24 Soap plant
 - 25 Kind of bread or joke
 - 26 Here: Fr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Disown
 - 2 Austrian statesman
 - 3 Plant having milky juice
 - 4 Flowers for large vases
 - 5 Slower: Music abbr.
 - 6 Cosh or golly
 - 7 Powder-keg of W. W. I.
 - 8 Poisonous plant
 - 9 Of the ear
 - 10 Balsam of tropics
 - 11 Black and red
 - 12 Questioning sound
 - 13 False friend
 - 14 Cordage fiber
 - 15 Prunes a tree
 - 16 Chaffy bract
 - 17 Record again
 - 18 Basketball maneuver
 - 19 Heath genus
 - 20 Tenth: Prefix
 - 21 Birthstone
 - 22 Tank
 - 23 Century plant
 - 24 Lead plant
 - 25 Evergreen shrub
 - 26 Anarchist
 - 27 Goldman
 - 28 Gaelic
 - 29 Words for a statesman
 - 30 Playful animals
 - 31 City in Ohio
 - 32 Variable
 - 33 Latin-lesson word
 - 34 Baseball team
 - 35 Bog down, in Scotland
 - 36 Sequoia or tulip
 - 37 Property right
 - 38 Boundary
 - 39 Moray, old style



WEATHER

	O	F		O	F	
ALGAYE	14	37	Cloudy	MADRID	8 46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Clear	MILAN	6 43	Overcast
ANKARA	4	39	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10 1	Clear
ATHENS	11	27	Cloudy	MOSCOW	52 38	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	52 38	Clear
BELOHARJE	2	36	Cloudy	NICE	52 38	Clear
BERLIN	8	37	Overcast	NEW YORK	4 39	Variable
BRUSSELS	4	38	Clear	OSLO	2 28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	2	36	Clear	PARIS	5 34	Cloudy
CAIRO	1	35	Unstable	PRAGUE	3 34	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	9 48	Rain
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Overcast	SOFIA	6 32	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	13	39	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1 34	Overcast
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy	TEHRAN	4 39	Clear
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16 61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	7	42	Overcast	TUNIS	1 34	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	41	Clear	VIENNA	1 34	Clear
GENEVA	4	38	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	1 34	Overcast
HELSINKI	5	41	Cloudy	ZURICH	3 37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	3	37	Rain			
LAS PALMAS	14	37	Cloudy			
LISBON	11	32	Overcast			
LONDON	8	41	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	11	32	Rain			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1300 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$5.87	(d) KB Income Fund	\$11.95
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.46	(w) Kleinwort Benson	\$14.48
(d) Anglo Pacific Fd.	\$6.46	(w) Kleinwort Benson	\$14.48
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$61.72	(w) Leveraged Cap. Hold.	\$23.82
(d) Austral. Trust S.A.	\$2.50		

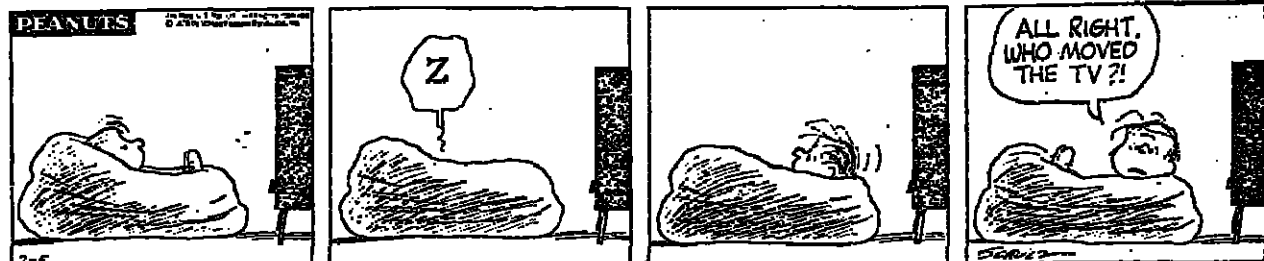
(w) Broad & Well Fd. Int'l.	\$29.75	(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	\$218.50
(w) Brown Invest.	\$13.15	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$244.06
(w) Can. Gas & Petro. Fd.	\$13.15	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$244.06
(w) Can. Sec. Growth Fd.	\$4.80		

(w) Capital Int'l.	\$11.81	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$218.50
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	\$3.74	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$244.06
(d) Capital Invest.	\$19.16		

(w) D.G.O.	\$36.92	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$218.50
(w) Delta Invest. Fund	\$13.15	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$244.06
(w) Delta Int'l. Fund	\$13.15		

(w) D.G.O.	\$36.92	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$218.50
(w) Delta Invest. Fund	\$13.15	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$244.06
(w) Delta Int'l. Fund	\$13.15		

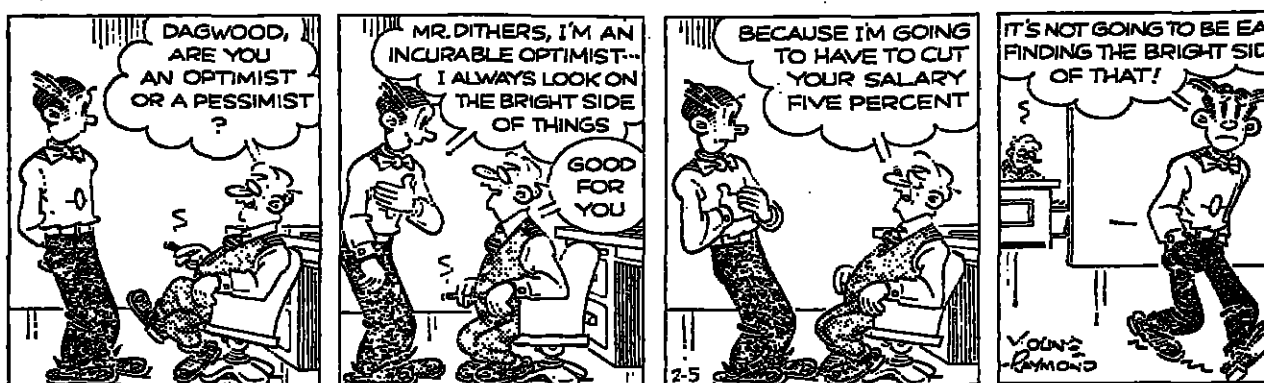
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



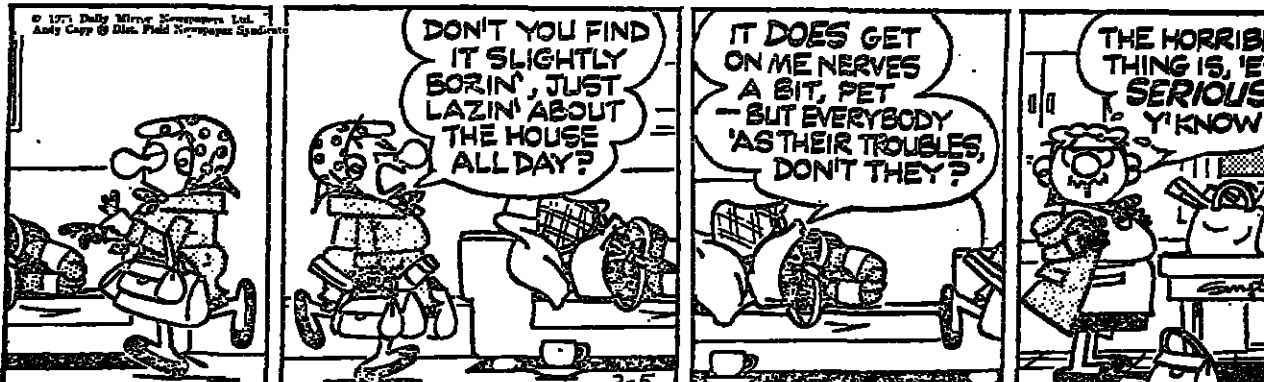
WIZARD



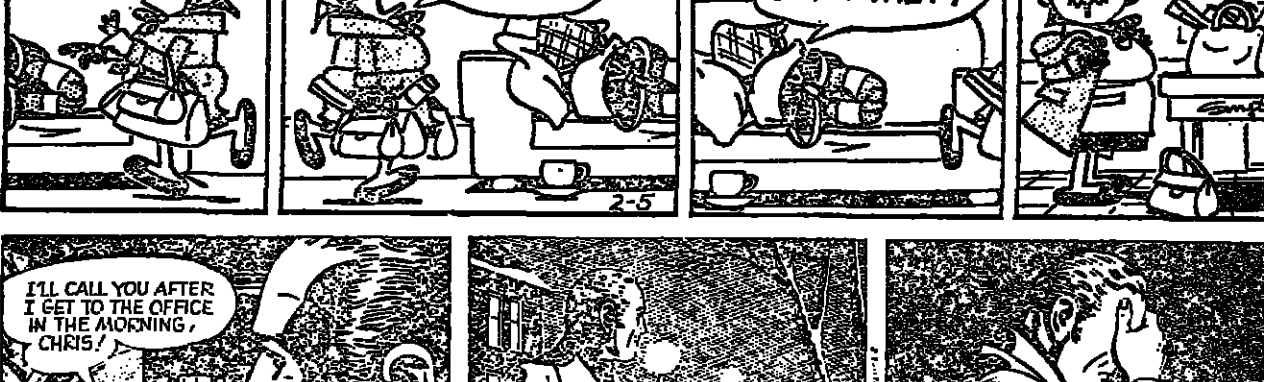
of ID



ANDY



CAP



REX



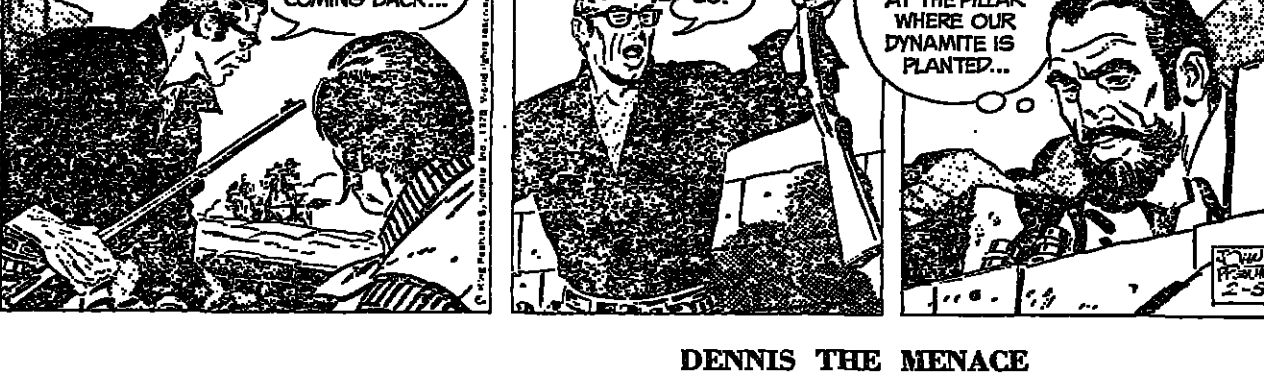
MORGAN



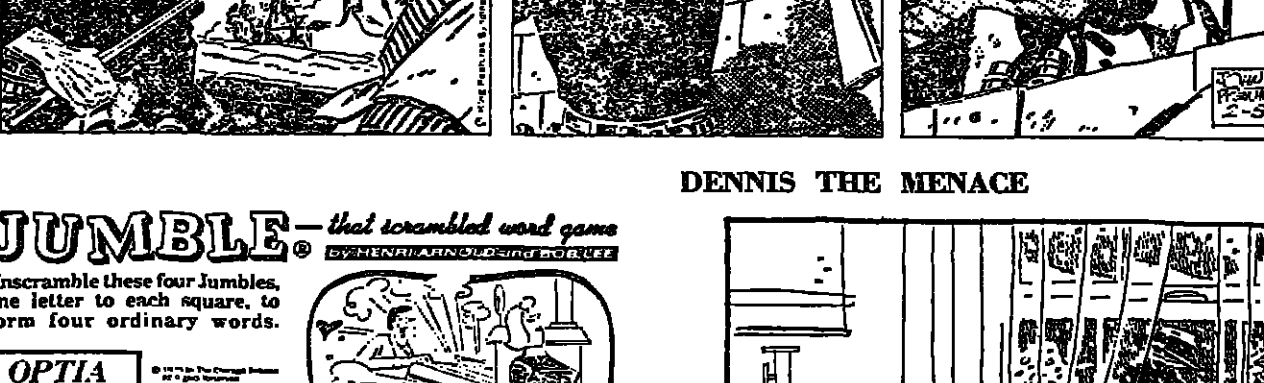
MLD.



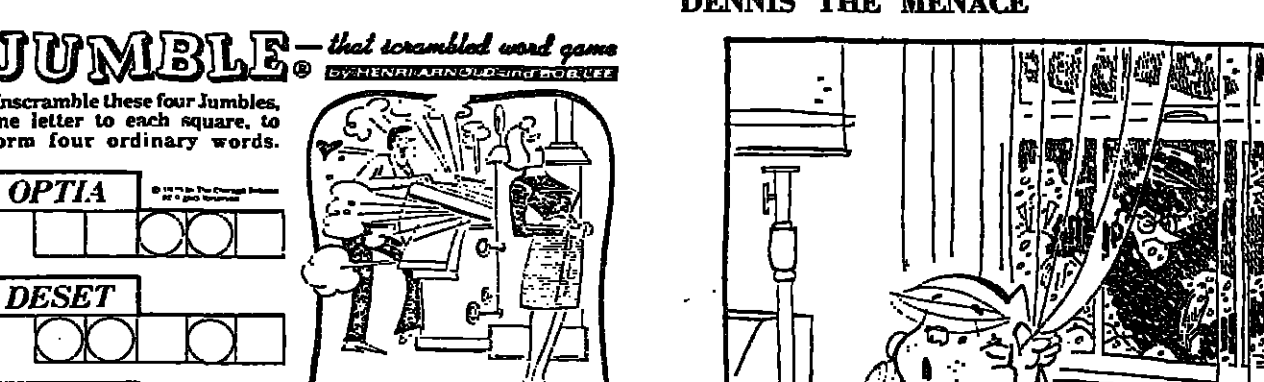
RIP



KIRBY



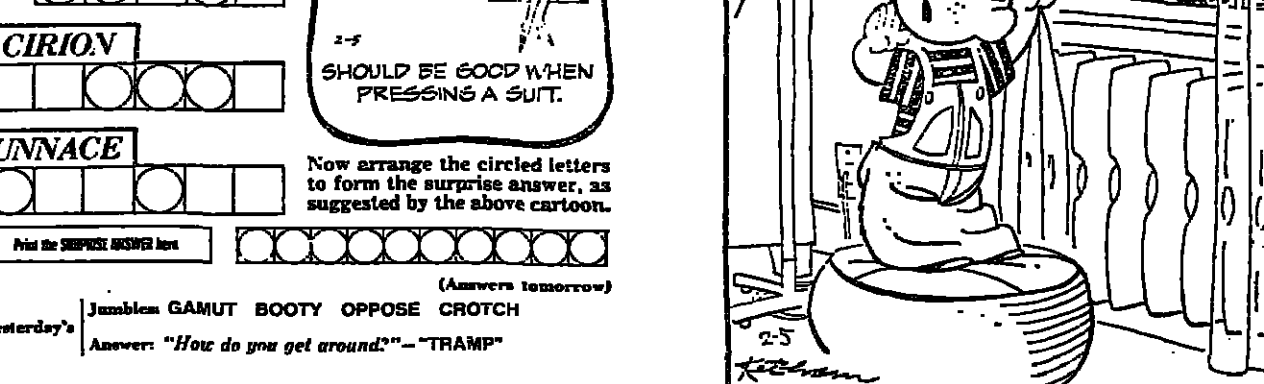
DENNIS THE MENACE



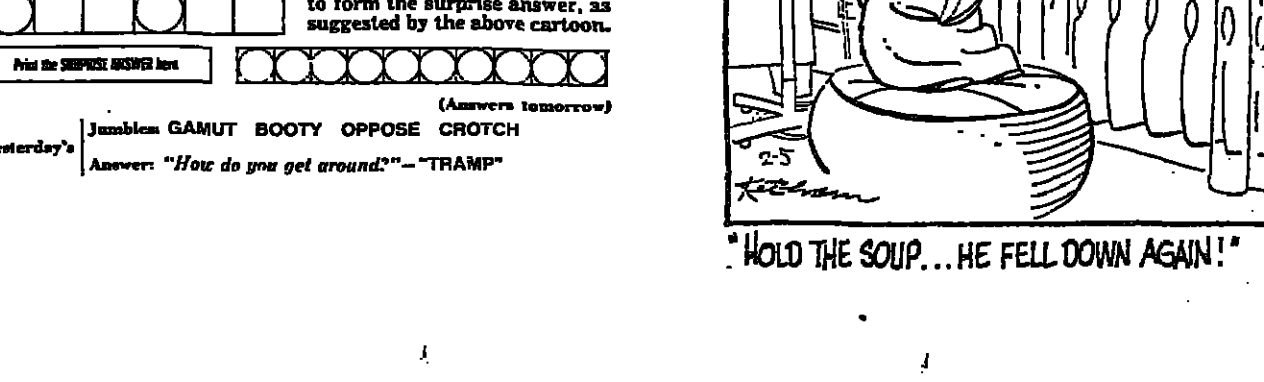
JUMBLE



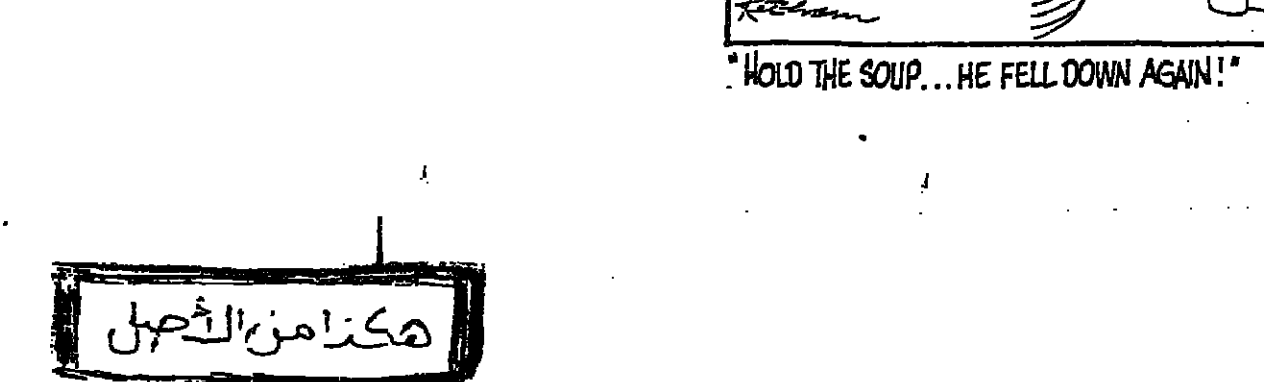
OPTIA



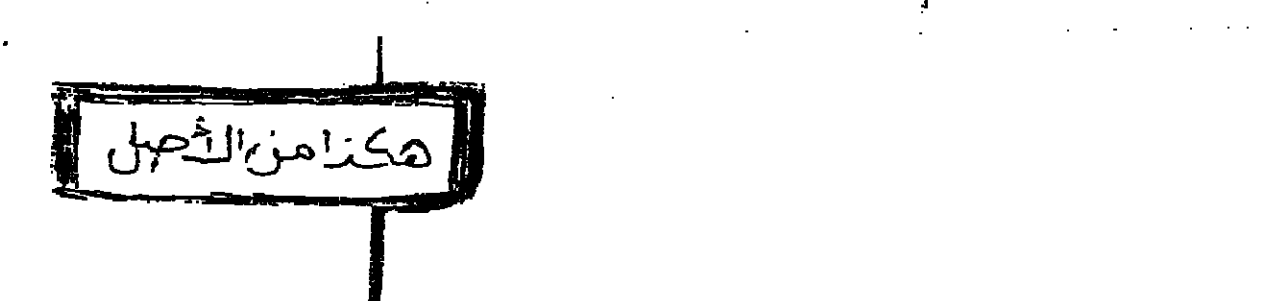
DESET



CIRION



UNNACE



BOOKS

FREUD AND HIS FOLLOWERS

By Paul Roazen. Knopf. 602 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS the most stimulating questions that occur to one while reading Paul Roazen's "Freud and His Followers" are: Exactly what sort of book did Mr. Roazen have in mind to write? And why? Was it meant to be a corrective to Ernest Jones' three-volume "The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud"? Or an intellectual history of the psychoanalytic movement from the ideas of Freud's mentors, Joseph Breuer and Wilhelm Fliess, down through such latter-day dissenters as those of Wilhelm Reich, Sándor Rado and Franz Alexander? Or an informal portrait of the master himself, constructed from interviews with more than 70 of his patients and pupils who were still alive when Mr. Roazen—the author of two previous books on Freud—began research on his project?

In a sense, the book is all three. Out of his many interviews Mr. Roazen has constructed an interesting, unconventional portrait of Freud. For instance, we see much of Freud working and, yet, violating most of the rules that his followers, especially in America, now insist upon. (With one analysis, he would lay out cigarettes and matches before the hour began; with others he would talk incessantly; with still others he would play tricks, like forcing them to speak in a less familiar language so that the chances for verbal slips would be increased.) Not only did he undertake the analysis of a married couple, he even treated one of his own children, according to Mr. Roazen. Quod licet Jovi, non licet homini—what is permitted to Jove is not permitted to an ox—is the way many interviewees explained this inconsistency to Mr. Roazen.

Yet wherever it seems remotely fitting, he interrupts the sketching of this portrait in order to detail the personalities and ideas of Freud's adherents. The mention of disciples brings up Alfred Adler, who used to be one (though he and his associates later denied it) but broke away. Having described the Adlerian "heresy," Mr. Roazen then investigates the split with C.G. Jung. And once having brought up these major dissenters, Mr. Roazen feels compelled to describe not only every other nonconformist, from William Stekel down to

Erik H. Erikson, but every loyalist as well; until reading "Freud and His Followers" becomes like watching ontogeny with a scorecard in hand to identify every cell.

And all the while, Mr. Roazen keeps nibbling away at Ernest Jones. Jones brought to Freud's life the perspective of Freud himself, he announces in his preface. Jones failed to probe Freud's idealization of women, he goes on to say in Chapter III. Jones didn't acknowledge Freud's great need for dependents. Jones misinterpreted Freud's capacity for hate. Jones played down Otto Rank's role as Freud's figurehead son. Jones neglected to mention Freud's analysis of his daughter, Anna. And what's more, Jones "could be tactless at professional meetings." Jones "was a successful power-seeker" and Jones "had an excessive respect for fame and wealth." In short, Freud's official biographer doesn't come off too well here.

And yet, though in one sense "Freud and His Followers" is all of these things, in another sense it is none of them. The portrait of Freud seems arbitrary in its emphasis, and just as one is getting absorbed in it, Mr. Roazen breaks off to take up Freud's followers. The treatment of the followers is erratic in its organization (from one sentence to the next it often appears that the author is recording what pops into his head or is just on his list of points to find out), and his decision to cover only the figures who had direct contact with Freud seems a highly artificial one. And the larger disagreement with Jones never becomes clear, except, possibly, if you happen to have a change of review Jones' own study. In short, despite all that Mr. Roazen has put into his study, a coherent intent comes out of it.

This by no means makes the book a waste of time. For the portrait of Freud himself is absorbing in the way that all gossip about great men tends to be. The history of the movement is informative in the sense that any encyclopedic listing tends to be. And the sipping at Jones, along with Mr. Roazen's derogatory remarks about other Freud disciples, is fascinating in the way that bear-baiting must once upon a time have been.

But Mr. Roazen's failure to weave these threads together is damaging. To leave one with the sense that he never had any clear purpose when he undertook his study. And in the absence of a purpose, his criticisms come across as inexplicably nasty; as if in punctuating various balloons he were settling some scores as well—for reasons one can't even guess at.

Mr. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the best ways for intermediate players to improve their skill in handling the dummy is to solve single-dummy problems. These are practical exercises in technique. The solver is given his own hand, the dummy, the bidding and the opening lead and asked to decide the best procedure.

Many books of such problems have appeared, including four in the last two years. An addition to the ranks, and perhaps the best value in over-all quality and quantity, is "Test Your Bridge Play" by Edwin Kantar, a member of the United States team in Bermuda. The \$3 paperback published by Melvin Powers, 12015 Sherman Road, North Hollywood, Calif. 91605, includes 100 problems.

The reader who wishes to test himself should cover the East-West hands in the diagram; study the bidding, and then plan the play in four hearts against the opening lead of the spade king.

South should assume a normal 3-4 trump division in four hearts, and can disregard the minor miracle of Q-J doubleton, which represents a 10-per-cent chance of losing no trump trick. East apparently has the spade ace, and the club king is likely to be with West to justify his overcall.

South's best chance is to assume that West began with two diamonds and a doubtful heart honor. In that case, he can be subjected to an early end play. South takes the diamond ace at the third trick and follows with the queen or jack.

West South leads a heart to the king and follows with a heart to the ten. With the cards as shown, West must win and lead

a black suit. If he plays a low club, South wins in his hand, draws the missing trump, and plays 10 tricks. Dummy's extra diamond trick takes care of the club loser in the closed hand.

If instead West returns a spade, giving a ruff and sluff, South wins in the dummy and discards a club loser. Then he returns to his hand with a diamond lead, which West cannot ruff, and draws the last trump. The club ace is then an entry to the diamond king in the dummy.

Kantar points out that South cannot proceed on the assumption that West has three diamonds. If three rounds of diamonds are played, with both defenders following, the throw-in play does not succeed. When West wins his trump trick, he can lead a spade for a ruff and sluff. When South ruffs in the dummy, he has no convenient road back to his hand to draw the missing trump.

South should assume a normal 3-4 trump division in four hearts, and can disregard the minor miracle of Q-J doubleton, which represents a 10-per-cent chance of losing no trump trick. East apparently has the spade ace, and the club king is likely to be with West to justify his overcall.

South's best chance is to assume that West began with two diamonds and a doubtful heart honor. In that case, he can be subjected to an early end play. South takes the diamond ace at the third trick and follows with the queen or jack.

West South leads a heart to the king and follows with a heart to the ten. With the cards as shown, West must win and lead

NORTH
♠ J3
♥ K55
♦ K1032
♣ A794

WEST
♠ KQ1052
♥ J2
♦ 84
♣ K953

EAST
♠ A876
♥ Q87
♦ Q765
♣ J8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥.
West: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥.
Pass. Pass. Pass. Pass.
West led the spade king.

مكتبة الشرح

Palmer Keeps Close Until His Nerves Fail On Next-to-Last Hole

ANOLULU, Feb. 4 (AP)—It was a close call. A bogey on the 18th hole yesterday, a bogey that after he backed off from even-foot, par-saving putt, and off, looked, thought, and then he was calm, as gracious as a king, as he calmly putted the putt that would win him the 18th hole, and the 18th hole of the final round of the U.S. Open golf tournament. He was calm, as gracious as a king, as he calmly putted the putt that would win him the 18th hole, and the 18th hole of the final round of the U.S. Open golf tournament.



DANCING ON THE GREEN—Gary Groh, left, and his caddy are happy after putt.

Cruyff Reported Ready to Return Home to Ajax

By Brian Glanville
LONDON, Feb. 4 (HT)—There are strong rumors in the European world that Johan Cruyff is fed up with playing in Spain, and that he will return to the Netherlands and to Ajax at the end of the season. If that happens, we may see an instant and significant shift in power, as Cruyff again breathes life into the dry bones of Ajax. No doubt that Johan Cruyff, who would scarcely be happy in Spain without Cruyff, would also return to Ajax. After the euphoria of his first season, and despite his success in the World Cup, this has not been a very good season for Cruyff.

Connors Plays Davis Cup Politics

By Dave Anderson
NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT)—Simultaneously, but not coincidentally, Jimmy Connors enhanced his stature as the world's best tennis player by winning \$100,000 in Las Vegas while the United States was being eliminated from this year's Davis Cup competition. Only in America.

Mackey and 15 NFL Players Take 'Rozelle Rule' to Court

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—John Mackey, a former professional football player, told a federal court judge yesterday that it hurt his pride to sit on the bench. "Salary wasn't the most important thing," Mackey testified at the outset of a lawsuit aimed at giving the players more freedom in signing with the team of their choice. "It was pride. They couldn't pay me enough for sitting on the bench."

Geoffrion Resigns as Flame Coach

ATLANTA, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The Atlanta Flames' coach, George Geoffrion, only coach the Atlanta Flames had in their 2 1/2 seasons in the National Hockey League, yesterday announced that he is resigning for personal reasons. James general manager Cliff Fletcher announced that Fred Light, coach of the Flames' farm team, would replace Geoffrion.

Fillol Advances in WCT Event

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Second-seeded Jaime Fillol of Chile edged Ove Bengtson of Sweden, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 yesterday in the first round of a World Championship Tennis tournament. Fifth-seeded Brian Gottfried of the United States took less than an hour to down Teimuras Esakula of the Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-1, while No. 9 seed Jeff Borwick of the United States defeated Canada's Mike Belkin 7-6, 6-1.

Hockey, Basketball Statistics

ABA Standings				
Eastern Division				
New York	30	14	17 1/2	1/2
Kentucky	25	14	17 1/2	1/2
St. Louis	20	23	17 1/2	1/2
Memphis	15	28	21 1/2	1/2
Virginia	13	30	22 1/2	1/2
Western Division				
Denver	43	13	77 1/2	1/2
San Antonio	33	24	57 1/2	10 1/2
Tulsa	26	31	45	10 1/2
Utah	23	34	43 1/2	10 1/2
San Diego	21	36	38	21 1/2
Monday's Games				
Utah 111, New York 106 (Boone 30, McVie 29; Erving 40, Taylor 21).				
Virginia 107, San Diego 82 (Vaughn 23, Jackson 22; Lamar 22, Adams 20).				
ABA Scoring				
McGinnis, Ind.	513	246	1,474	30.1
Grant, SD	482	186	1,117	28.6
Briggs, New York	486	279	1,302	26.6
Boone, Utah	508	219	1,233	24.3
Gervin, San Antonio	496	253	1,271	24.3
Leach, St. Louis	325	251	1,073	22.3
Barnes, St. Louis	437	142	1,018	22.1
Gilmore, Kent.	426	216	1,068	21.8
Simpson, Denver	426	203	1,102	21.5
Calvin, Denver	306	233	951	20.7
NBA Scoring				
McAdoo, Buffalo	529	297	1,716	33.7
Barry, OS	587	283	1,856	33.1
Abdul-Jabbar, M.L.	612	123	1,007	30.9
Scott, Phoenix	588	177	1,145	28.7
Lanier, Detroit	516	227	1,269	24.9
Archibald, K.C.-O.	417	420	1,254	24.1
Goodrich, L.A.	397	182	1,202	22.9
P. Brown, Seat.	426	193	1,148	23.5
Haywood, Seat.	363	194	1,020	22.4
Frazier, N.Y.	415	211	1,041	22.1
NBA Results				
Monday's Games				
Boston 124, Detroit 90 (White 29, Nelson 18; Lanier 37, Bing 25).				
Kansas City-Omaha 100, Philadelphia 87 (McNeil 26, Archibald 23; Collins 24, Brissett 16).				
PARIS AMUSEMENTS				
MERCURY HAUTEFEUILLE				
Alan James Arkin Caan				
Freebie and the Bean				
Revision Technique From Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company				
WORLD FAMOUS LIDO				
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.				
GRAND JEU MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED				
[85] with 1/2 bottle champagne or [132] Dinner suggestion and 2 bottles champagne or 2 drinks				
DINNER DANCE at 8 p.m. DRESS CODE: FORMAL				
CALAVADOS BAL. 95-38				
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS Snatch Bar, Conditioal Dancers, Lunch OYSTERS OUR SPECIALTY 40 Av. P. (near St. George V) OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.				

Udes-Cohen Bout Set for March

YOKOTA, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—Ambia's Rodrigo Valdes has agreed to defend his World Boxing Council middleweight title against France's Max Cohen in a rematch set for March 22 in Paris or Grenoble. The fight, which was originally scheduled for Feb. 23 in Mexico, but was canceled after Cohen developed the flu.

Alleged Change of School Records Is Cited

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT)—Bernard King, the eighth highest college basketball scorer in the country, was suspended from the University of Tennessee team yesterday in what appeared to be another case of a former New York City high school player having his grade transcript altered. Tennessee athletic director Bob Woodruff issued a statement that King, a freshman, would be held out of competition until discrepancies involving his transcript had been resolved. The suspension began with last night's game against Auburn, lost by Tennessee, 62-59.

Kashiwa Victory Gives Him Lead In Pro Ski Tour

MOUNT SNOW, Vt., Feb. 4 (AP)—Hank Kashiwa won a classic to become the first American to lead the pro ski tour in two weeks. Kashiwa, 25, earned \$4,000 for his victory and 25 points, giving him 173 for the tour. He won \$5,500 in the weekend meet, boosting his earnings for the year to \$22,800. Kashiwa finished third in a giant slalom last weekend and then came back to edge France's Jean-Noel Augert by .057 second in two runs in the slalom. American Terry Palmer was third in the slalom, followed by Lesse Hamre of Norway. Augert earned \$2,500; Palmer, \$1,500, and Hamre \$1,000.



UNDER FIRE—Minnesota North Stars' goalie Cesar Maniago shows the strain of a long night as he pauses for a rest during a 4-3 loss against the Islanders.

College Ratings

Pro Ski Tour

MOUNT SNOW, Vt., Feb. 4 (AP)—Frank Kashiwa won a classic to become the first American to lead the pro ski tour in two years.

Kashiwa, 25, earned \$4,000 for his victory and 25 points, giving him 173 for the tour. He won \$2,500 in the weekend meet, boosting his earnings for the year to \$22,000.

Kashiwa finished third in a slalom slalom last weekend and came back to edge France's Jean-Noel Augert by .057 second in two runs in the slalom.

American Terry Palmer was third in the slalom, followed by Aussie Hamme of Norway. Augert earned \$3,500; Palmer, \$1,500, and Hamme \$1,000.

Henri Duvillard of France was eliminated in the semifinals, but collected \$700, boosting his winnings for the year to a leading \$3,900. However, Duvillard slipped to second in the standings with 159 points.

College Ratings

(The United Press International Board of College basketball ratings, with number of first place votes and records through Sat., Feb. 1, in parentheses.)

Pla	Pla
1. Indiana (40) (20-0)	400
2. UCLA (15-3)	328
3. Louisville (15-3)	211
4. Maryland (14-3)	227
5. Kentucky (15-3)	207
6. No. Carolina (15-3)	151
7. Alabama (15-2)	102
8. So. California (15-3)	141
9. Arizona (15-3)	108
10. Oregon (15-3)	88
11. North Carolina (11-5)	26
12. Marquette (15-3)	21
13. Arizona (15-4)	15
14. Oregon State (12-7)	14
15. UN-Los Vegas (15-3)	11
16. Notre Dame (8-6)	10
17. Seattle (16-3)	9
18. Creighton (15-4)	8
19. Tennessee (15-3)	8

College Basketball

East	West
Rhode Island 96, Seton Hall 82.	Okla. City 82, Denver 82.
New Hampshire 78, Brandeis 75.	
Stony Brook 83, Yale 81.	
Rutgers 87, Gettysburg 87.	
Phila. Temple 89, Temple 89.	
Swarthmore 74, Frank Marshall 72.	
South	Midwest
Auburn 83, Tennessee 82.	Detroit 101, Grand Valley 74.
Alabama 85, Vanderbilt 72.	Indiana 74, Michigan 48.
No. Carolina 79, So. Florida 72.	Purdue 107, Iowa 72.
Kentucky 77, LSU 76.	Minnesota 88, Illinois 86.
Mississippi 83, Georgia 82.	Michigan St. 89, Ohio St. 83.
Geo. Wash. 86, VMI 78.	Dayton 86, W. Kentucky 84 (OT).
Wash. Jeff. 82, Case Western 79.	

Argentina Independents Played to a 1-1 Draw Here Today.

On the basis of the revised transcript, we are withholding King from competition pending further review by university officials and appropriate due process in regard to his eligibility.

King cried when he was told of his suspension by an assistant coach, Stu Aberdeen. "He took it awfully hard," said Aberdeen, who recruited King for Tennessee. "He can't understand how something is always coming up just when he gets things going for him."

The head coach, Ray Mears, would not comment on the matter before the Vols' key South-eastern Conference game with Auburn.

Dr. Earl Ramer, chairman of the Tennessee faculty athletic committee, said the school received the revised transcript yesterday afternoon, the second it had received in the last four weeks. The one received Jan. 3 showed changes in the grades

Thank you for Brussels address postal strike.

As mail service disregard the Br dance to us at o

Inte Hera

An important message to our subscribers

Thank you for sending your correspondence to our Brussels address during the weeks following the French postal strike.

As mail service in France is now back to normal, please disregard the Brussels address and send your correspondence to us at our main offices in Paris.

International Herald Tribune
21, rue de Berri
75380 Paris Cedex 08
France

International Herald Tribune

Observer

Terror's Noble Cause

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The average person rarely meets any terrorists, except those connected with the government, and so, in our ignorance of them, we tend to think of them as bestial and inhuman. This probably does them a cruel injustice.



Baker

It is true that terrorism requires its practitioners to be unpleasant, even murderous, to other people. But their motives are invariably kind, humane and even high-minded. Indeed, few forms of human behavior more adequately express the quintessence of human sapience than a terrorist bombing, for it satisfies the human urge to be bestial to one's fellow man, woman and child and justifies the cruelty on the ground that it will make the world a better place.

The terrorist is a believer in uplift. He believes in the perfectibility of man and is prepared to kill you in order to improve the world for you.

Most of us, of course, have a horror of sudden and premature dispatch to the beyond, even for the sake of improving the planet, and for this reason we tend to disapprove of small-scale terrorism. This distaste is intensified by the fact that the noble cause for which we are to be dispatched often seems less than vital to us.

In fact, there is such a variety of terrorists at work these days in such a variety of good causes that it is altogether possible to be killed rapidly to the grave without even being aware of the good cause you died to promote. The people who died in the recent Wall Street bombing, for example, had probably never been aware of a Puerto Rican independence movement, which the bombers said, required their deaths.

If you travel to Northern Ireland, you will probably know that the high-minded cause for which you are bombed at your beer is either independence from British rule or the continuance of British rule, but if you cross to London, the ground is trickier.

Not long ago, terrorists in a passing car pumped bullets into a West End hotel, and since there had been a spate of bombings there in the cause of a better Ireland, you would naturally have assumed, had you been shot there, that it was to improve life on the Emerald Isle. In this you would have been wrong.

The police decided that since there was a Jewish gathering in progress at the hotel, the real point of the mayhem was to promote justice for the displaced Arabs of Palestine. Thus, in your last milliseconds on earth, it is entirely possible these days to be cruelly deceived about which great cause you are nobly serving by passage to the other side.

"I am crossing for old Ireland," you might sensibly conclude, having considered the terrain, when, in fact, you are actually improving the Middle East, striking a blow for oppressed people of Argentina, helping to end warfare in Vietnam or—who knows?—helping to stop cruelty to animals in Sarawak.

When one is compelled to part with life for high-minded causes, one likes to know what the cause is. It is highly unsatisfying to cross the chasm for uplift without even knowing what will be uplifted as a result.

Governments, which are far and away the most vigorous practitioners of terrorism, understand this human quirk.

All through history, people have tolerated terrorism when its purpose has been adequately explained to them, and most people probably approve it. Probably one of the chief reasons for American resistance to the Vietnam war was the government's failure to come up with an explanation of which great humanitarian purpose was being promoted by the bloodshed.

Government terror is not limited to the use of bombs and guns. In places like Chile, it embraces torture to create a society purified by release from Communism. In the Soviet Union, it includes imprisonment in insane asylums to create a world where all people can approach nearer to paradise.

In the United States, keeper of police files on citizen activities, tapper of telephones, opener of mail, one is never aware whether Big Brother Sam is watching or not, but one is nevertheless aware that if one's name is on file at the FBI or the phone is tapped or the house is being searched open to the post office, it is for a wonderful cause—the preservation of individual freedom.

Government defense of these practices is the same as the small-bore terrorist's defense of dynamiting helpless people at the lunch counter. The cause is too noble to be lost through squeamishness. What neither government nor unofficial terrorist ever concedes is that terror, besides being so good for humanity, also fulfills some dark human yearning to give one's fellow man the works.

'Don't trust a butcher who offers you colt. Most likely

it's veal. Ask to see the piece of meat. Anybody

can tell a colt's long legs from a calf's.'

The Rising U.S. Exports of Horsemeat

By Carl Hartman

BRUSSELS (AP)—Americans are losing a lot of steaks to Europe these days—horse steaks.

Last year the United States became the major exporter of chilled and frozen horsemeat to Belgium and France, the biggest markets in Europe. In Italy and Holland consumption is going up. West Germany buys some too.

Most Britons will express a strong distaste for eating horseflesh, though many of them did in World War II. One British farm expert in Brussels insists that there is still a taste for it in some parts of Yorkshire.

"It's not bad," he said, "if you don't mind your breath smelling like a dog's."

The European Common Market tentatively quotes a figure of 6,000 tons a year for human consumption in Britain. But the British Ministry of Agriculture is firm: "We just don't eat it," a spokesman said. "I know they do on the Continent, but we don't."

Into Pet Food

A good deal of horsemeat goes into pet food, but many people on the Continent have a taste for horse—as steak, roast, sausage and as steak tartare, known to French-speaking Belgians as *filet américain*. Horsemeat is not eaten as a steady diet, but relished occasionally as a change. The average Belgian eats 2.5 kilograms—7.7 pounds—a year, compared with 28 kilos—61.6 pounds—of beef.For those who like it, *pot-au-feu*—colt—is a special delicacy. It is darker than veal and has a more decided taste.

Joseph Gulickx, a horse butcher in the Brussels suburb of Vilvoorde, is wary about colts—the Americans do not export any, and there is not much local production. Too many people, he thinks, would rather ride horses than eat them.

"Don't trust a butcher who offers you colt," he advised. "Most likely it's just veal. Ask to see the piece of meat. Anybody can tell a colt's long legs from a calf's."

Colt is as expensive as veal in Brussels—up to \$4 a pound. Horse steak, which used to be a poor man's dish, is now as much of a luxury article as beef.

\$2.98 a Pound

Gulickx prices his best horse entrecôte at 230 francs a kilogram—\$2.98 a pound. Beef entrecôte is selling around the corner at a few cents less.

Wholesale beef prices are much higher than horse, but Common Market experts say middlemen and retailers take up the difference.

Gulickx runs his butcher shop as an adjunct to the Restaurant de Kuiper, founded in 1859 and still serving only horse, though he keeps a few pot chops around for people who don't like horse. Gulickx himself does the cooking. Mrs. Gulickx takes the cash, in a high-necked black dress set off by a little silver necklace.

De Kuiper is a simple place, with tile floors and with tables covered by oilcloth in green and white checks. Pictures of horses,

some stylized and others sentimental, hang on the white pine walls.

I had a Belgian lunch: chervil soup, horse steak with French fries, two glasses of beer, salad, ice cream and coffee. It costs 300 francs with tip—\$8.20—about par for a modest Brussels restaurant. The steak was good, tender and not especially dark in color. If anybody had called it beef he could have fooled me. But knowing it for horse, I found it hard to get down.

I explained that I had never eaten horse before, at least knowingly, to Mrs. Gulickx. She nodded in a sympathetic, motherly way.

"We don't eat anything else," she said. "But I don't like Chinese restaurants—I'm afraid of eating dogs."

Her husband is enthusiastic about American horsemeat: It's grain fed, he points out, with yellowish fat and a good fresh flavor. He showed me a ticket from the side of meat my steak was cut from, shipped by the Florence Packing Co. of Stanford, Wash.

"The Poles feed their horses on potatoes," complained Gulickx. "It's not nearly so good."

Bit of Mystery

There is a bit of a mystery in Brussels about where the motorized Americans get all those horses. In 1971 only a small quantity was shipped from the United States. Since then exports have risen rapidly. In the first nine months of 1974 France took 28,700 tons of imports, of which 10,280 came from the United States. In the first 10 months of the year Belgium—which has only one-fifth the population of France—took 27,770 tons, 8,591 from the United States.

Poland, Yugoslavia, Argentina and Ireland—the traditional suppliers—are all lagging behind. Canadian shipments have been rising and some traders think that much of the meat the Canadians ship originates in the United States.

American prices are competitive and supplies are ample. Some American horse lovers complained about shipments of live horses to Italy. Shipping live animals is expensive anyhow, so most of the trade is now in fresh and frozen meat. Belgian traders say there are specialized slaughterhouses in Houston, Fort Worth, Seattle and in some East Coast cities.

The Origin

But not much is known about the origin of the horses. A large number of them are certainly riding horses. One Belgian importer thinks there is a big supply of them in the Middle West.

A Canadian farm expert in Brussels guessed that the American horse population was considerably increased by their use for medical purposes. An important product used in contraceptive pills has been made from the urine of pregnant mares, though chemists say other products are now generally used instead.

In the long run the trend of horsemeat consumption is down, according to Common Market estimates. It's not a fashionable dish. But European production is going down faster still and for the past six months the Common Market has banned all imports of beef. So prospects for American exporters seem bright—if not for American horses.



Lynne Cox is helped ashore in Wellington, New Zealand, after becoming the first woman to swim Cook Strait.

PEOPLE: Sonny Sues Cher For \$24 Million

Entertainer Sonny Bono has asked for \$24 million in damages from his estranged wife Cher and her new companion, recording executive David Geffen. The suit filed Monday by Bono's attorneys in Santa Monica, Calif., accuses Cher, Bono, her lawyers and Geffen with conspiring to "destroy Sonny and Sonny and Cher's business." The couple's divorce trial is to begin Feb. 26.

Lynne Cox, 38, a high school student from Los Angeles, was the first woman to swim Cook Strait, separating New Zealand's North and South Islands. It took her 12 hours and 3 minutes to make the swim. Her trip, which covered 21 miles, was the longest swim ever made by a woman. The record crossing was made by a New Zealander, Keith Hancox, in 1964: 9 hours, 35 minutes. The only other person known to have swum across Cook Strait is Barrie Davenport, also of New Zealand. Miss Cox already holds both the men's and women's records for crossing the English Channel.

Irene Wilson, mother of the 23-year-old man who says that he is going to marry the 71-year-old U.S. millionaire, Elmer Fisher, flew to Miami from London, Fla., to meet her son. Michael, prior to her departure from London, Mrs. Wilson said that her son had asked her to make the trip, presumably to the wedding. She said that she would accompany Wilson to Miss Fisher, who is a wealthy socialite's aunt, on a cruise to South Africa beginning Feb. 8.

Marta Montaner Casals, 38, widow of Spanish cellist Pablo Casals, and pianist Eugene Istomin, 49, confirmed Monday that they will marry within a few weeks. Istomin, a Casals protégé, said that there will be ceremonies in both New York and San Juan.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, FEB. 5
LANSBURY INJURED FEB. 5
AMERICAN DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AMERICAN DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ONCE A MARINE, ALWAYS A MARINE. If you served with the U.S. you are invited to join the Marine Corps. American Embassy, Paris, 25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-170